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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P.O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

AUGUST 1980

EMPLOYMENT BOUNCES BACK

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT ON THE RISE

Although the recession may not yet be over in South Carolina, nonfarm wage and salary employment rose in August. The total job count increased 7,800 as employees in South Carolina returned to work after spending time on layoff or unpaid vacation.

The big gain in employment was an 11,800 hike in the manufacturing sector. Nondurable goods posted the largest over-the-month advance, numbering 7,300 employees. An increase in textile mill products, plus a seasonal gain in other nondurable goods more than offset the downturn experienced by food and kindred products. The upturn in textile mill products of 7,300 was centered in weaving mills, and textile finishing, except wool. The durable good sector contributed 4,500 workers to the overall gain in manufacturing employment. Recalls in most durable good components accounted for the overall increase.

Employment in services fell 2,400 in August. The tapering off of tourist activity caused a downturn in hotels and other lodging places, and in amusement and recreation services. A major part of the decline in services, however, was caused by the winding down of a government-financed work experience program for South Carolina's youth. Also affected by the ending of this program were health care, social services, nonprofit organizations, and all levels of government.

Finally, government had a net loss of 500 in August. Work experience declines and drops in state-supported colleges and universities were largely offset by seasonal gains in local school employment. The downturn in state school employment resulted from the ending of summer school sessions. On the other hand, local school employment was on the rise with the beginning of the fall school semester.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS SUBSTANTIALLY

The State's unemployment rate dropped sharply in August to 6.8%. This represents 90,400 jobless individuals, a drop of 18,500 from the July level. Workers returning from layoffs and a decrease in the number of graduates and students seeking work were responsible for lowering the jobless rate below the national rate of 7.6%.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
(IN THOUSANDS)

				Net and Percent Change from			
	Aug.	July	Aug.	July 1980		August 1979	
	1980 2/	1980	1979	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1320.2	1315.0	1319.1	+ 5.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.1	+ 0.1
Total Employment 3/	1229.8	1206.1	1252.5	+23.7	+ 2.0	-22.7	- 1.8
Total Unemployment	90.4	108.9	66.6	-18.5	-17.0	+23.8	+35.7
Percent Unemployed	6.8	8.3	5.0	--	--	--	--

1/ These data are projected from a 1979 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS ADVANCE

Average weekly hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers, rebounding from a major decline in July, increased 0.4 hours in August to 39.2. This increase followed a major interruption in production in July as employers acted to control mounting inventories. Though on the rise in August, average hours worked for total manufacturing were still depressed, remaining well below the high for the year of 41.1 hours reached in January.

Both durable and nondurable goods surged upward in August. Influenced by large hourly advances in instruments and related products (+2.1), machinery, except electrical (+1.0), and fabricated metal products (+1.0), hard good average weekly hours climbed from 38.7 to 39.3. Despite this overall gain, electric and electronic equipment, furniture and fixtures, and lumber and wood products recorded reductions in hours worked.

The nondurable good average workweek, recovering partially from July's big decline, rose 0.4 hours reaching 39.2 in August. The textile industry, dominant in nondurable goods, experienced a gain of 0.6 hours over the month. This increase was the result of widespread advances throughout all components of the industry and was led by textile finishing, except wool (+1.1). The printing and publishing workweek advanced 1.3 hours as employers increased both overtime hours and employees. Cutbacks in production schedules caused hourly losses in food, paper, and chemicals and allied products.

HOURLY EARNINGS CONTINUE TO CLIMB

Manufacturing hourly earnings spurred by more overtime at premium pay rose $.10 over the month. Since August, 1979, hourly pay has gained 9.1%. A $.09 rise in the hard good sector of manufacturing resulted from hourly pay hikes in all industry groups except clay products. The more noticeable increases were experienced by machinery, except electrical, lumber and wood products, and instruments and related products. Stone, clay and glass products fell $.04.

Nondurable good hourly earnings in August were $.11 higher than the previous month and $.46 more than twelve months ago. All industry groups registered large increases ranging from $.09 to $.15 an hour. Textile mill products recorded the highest pay advance, spurred by a $.23 surge in weaving mills cotton, and $.20 gain in yarn and thread mills. The floor covering mills sector was the only textile group to have a drop in hourly earnings.

Average weekly earnings rose a hefty $6.16 reaching $217.67 in August. This was the highest level for weekly earnings since the third quarter of 1979.

ACCESSIONS AND SEPARATIONS DECLINE

During August, the manufacturing accession rate dropped .7 per hundred. The decrease was caused by a substantial reduction in recalls which fell 1.3 per hundred. The .6 per hundred increase in new hires was not large enough to offset the drop in recalls. Separations fell .5 per hundred. The .7 per hundred pickup in quits was not enough to compensate for the 1.3 per hundred drop in layoffs.

The durable good accession rate gained .3 per hundred because of the 1.1 per hundred growth in new hires. The .7 per hundred loss in recalls had little effect on the accession rate. The separation rate for hard goods climbed 1.0 per hundred by reason of the .8 per hundred addition in quits.

The nondurable good accession rate, affected by a 1.5 per hundred loss in recalls, dropped 1.1 per hundred. Despite this decline in accessions, all industry groups in the soft good sector showed slight gains in new hires. A decline in recalls in textile mill products offset a moderate rise of recalls in apparel and other textile products, and chemicals and allied products.

The nondurable good separation rate fell 1.2 per hundred due to a significant drop of 2.7 per hundred in textile mill products. A slight dip in chemicals and allied products also contributed to the decline. Apparel and other textile products, paper and allied products, and printing and publishing all showed moderate increases in total separations.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS RECORD GROWTH

Spendable earnings edged upward $4.77 to $197.85 during August because of a $6.16 increase in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earnings, spendable earnings adjusted for inflation, went up $1.42 to $79.27. This gain was caused by a slight change of +.6% the Consumer Price Index together with the $6.16 increase in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earnings were $5.23 less than in August 1979.

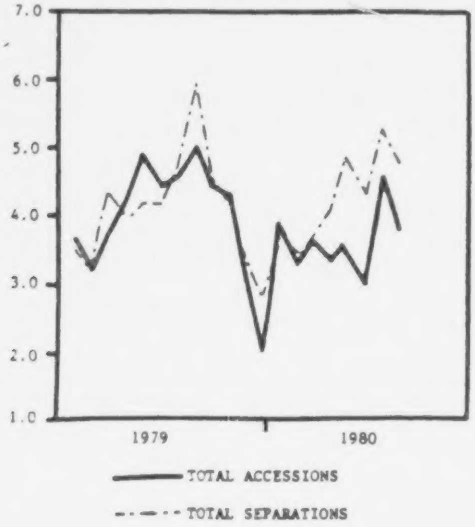
	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979
Average weekly earnings	$223.83	$217.67	$210.08
Spendable earnings	197.85	193.08	187.17
Real spendable earnings	79.27	77.85	84.50

MANHOUR INDEX CHANGES COURSE

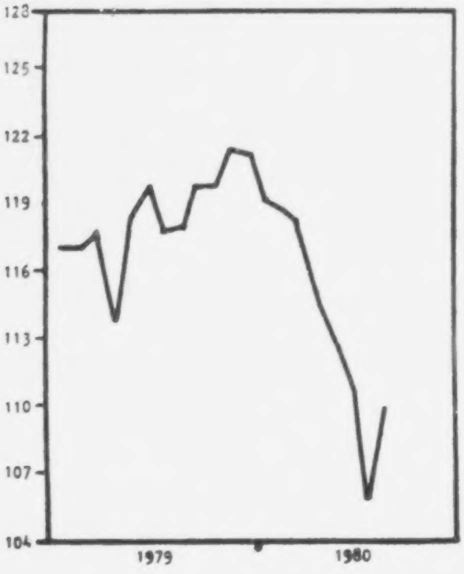
The manufacturing production worker manhour index reversed its downward trend in August. The index increased 4.6 to 109.7. This development was caused by a 9,700 increase in production worker employment coupled with a .4 hour gain in the average workweek. Despite the rise, the August index was 8.2 points less than the year-ago figure of 117.9.

	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979
Production worker manhour index	109.7	105.1	117.9
Durable goods manhour index	135.2	128.5	145.1
Nondurable goods manhour index	101.4	97.4	109.0
Textile manhour index	85.0	79.2	91.1
Apparel manhour index	102.9	102.3	104.9

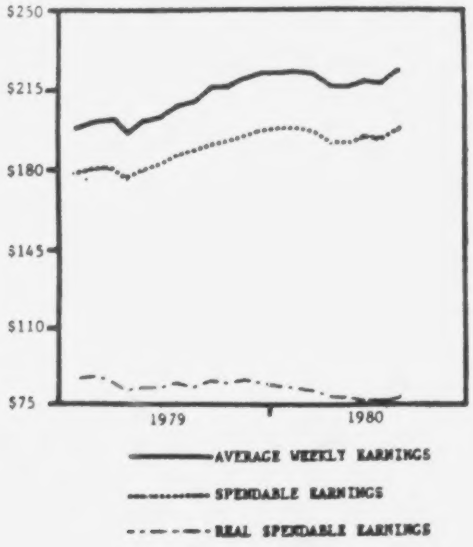
LABOR TURNOVER RATES
PER 100 EMPLOYEES
SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980



PRODUCTION WORKER
MANHOUR INDEX
(1967=100)



AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS,
SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE
EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1979 - 1980



NATIONAL OUTLOOK UNCERTAIN

According to various economists, recent trends among economic indicators show that the nation is slowly on the path to recovery from the 1980 slump. However, this optimistic view of the economy is clouded somewhat by developments in consumer spending and mortgage interest rates.

Though personal income increased 0.8% in August, consumer spending was still rising at a faster pace than growth in income. The increase in personal income in August was attributed to boosts in private industry payrolls.

Housing starts, continuing on an uptrend, accelerated 12% in August to an adjusted annual rate of 1,399,000 units. However, if interest rates maintain their uphill climb, economists predict reductions of at least 150,000 units over the next twelve months. Mortgage rates are already above 13% in many parts of the nation.

July's acceleration of 4.6% in the index of leading economic indicators surpassed the previous record rise of 3.2% in June 1975. Nine of the ten available elements of the index contributed to the advancement. The most predominant indicator was the decline in the layoff rate from 2.9% to 1.7%.

Another positive indicator, industrial production, rose an adjusted 0.5% in August, marking the first increase in seven months. Economists construe this rise to be the strongest evidence to date of the impending economic recovery. The greatest improvement was shown in the production of construction supplies, climbing 2.4% over the previous month.

On the negative side, consumer prices rose an adjusted 0.7% in August. About half of the growth resulted from a surge in food prices. It appears that the inflation rate is hovering between 8% and 10% causing a skeptical prediction for a smooth recovery.

NATIONAL WORKWEEK INCREASES

The nation's average weekly hours for production and nonsupervisory workers rose 0.6 to 39.5 in August. The durable and nondurable good sectors both contributed to the rise in the manufacturing workweek. Influenced by hourly increases in lumber and wood products (+1.4), furniture and fixtures (+1.6), and primary metal industries (+1.0), durable good weekly hours advanced 0.8 over the month. The nondurable good workweek moved upward from 38.6 in July to 38.9 in August. The only industry group in the soft good sector to register a drop in hours was petroleum and coal products.

NATIONAL EARNINGS CONTINUE TO RISE

Average hourly earnings for the nation were up $.02 over last month's figure of $7.29. Durable good hourly earnings rose $.04, a gain attributed to increases ranging from $.02 in clay manufacturing and in miscellaneous manufacturing to $.07 in fabricated metal products. The soft good sector recorded a gain of $.02 during August. This increase was accomplished despite the loss of $.71 in tobacco manufacturing.

SPECIAL FEATURE

WIN TAX CREDITS - OJT CONTRACT REIMBURSEMENT COMBINATION

AN IMPORTANT TRAINING OPPORTUNITY FOR EMPLOYERS

To receive financial assistance for the extraordinary cost of hiring and training unskilled persons, as an employer, you can benefit by taking advantage of the dual benefits offered by the WIN Tax Credits - OJT Contract Reimbursement Combination.

WIN/OJT

WIN--the Work Incentive Program--helps people who receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) move from welfare to economic independence through gainful employment. OJT is on-the-job training that you give your employees. Under WIN-sponsored on-the-job training (WIN/OJT), you can be paid for the extraordinary costs of training new employees from the WIN Program.

If you combine a WIN/OJT contract with the WIN tax credit and claim your standard deduction on your WIN employee's wages, you can save more than half the costs of the first-year wages.

Discuss your employee needs with your area Job Service office WIN representative, and find out how WIN/OJT can help your organization. If you decide to take part, a WIN/OJT expert can help you develop your training proposal. After your WIN/OJT proposal is approved, WIN will screen and refer qualified people to you. The hiring decision is up to you.

WIN/WELFARE TAX CREDITS

When you hire a WIN registrant under a WIN/OJT contract, you may also become eligible to claim a special credit on your Federal income tax return. Recent tax laws permit you to take advantage of either the WIN or the welfare tax credit.

The purpose of the credits is to open up opportunities for people who have particular difficulty finding jobs. Hence the law specifies certain categories of workers who qualify their employers for credit. For the WIN tax credit, eligible workers are persons applying for or receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and registered for the WIN Program. For the welfare credit, they are AFDC recipients who have been receiving benefits continuously during the 90 day period immediately preceding the date of hire.

The maximum amount of all credits is $3,000 for each worker paid $6,000 or more for the first year. Since the employer's normal deduction for wages is reduced by the amount of the credit, the actual tax savings can range from $900 to $2,580 per worker, depending on the company's tax bracket. For the second year of employment, the credit is 25 percent of wages, up to $1,500 for each worker paid $6,000 or more, with comparable reductions.

The new law applies to wages earned or paid after December 31, 1978, in tax years ending after that date. The WIN and welfare credits are continuing tax breaks, with no expiration dates; earlier laws set these credits at 20 percent of wages in the first year of employment only.

For the WIN and welfare credits, the ceiling is your entire tax liability, and you can transfer unused credit back 3 years and forward 7 years to reduce your tax liability for these years. Other requirements are that your eligible workers must be employed full time for at least 30 days and that they must not replace laid-off workers. An employer may not claim more than one credit on the same employee for the same time period.

WIN/OJT reimbursements may be included as part of the wage base in calculating the amount of the WIN/Welfare tax credit. The difference can be significant.

EXAMPLE

An OJT contract for two stock clerks and two fork lift operations provides for a minimum wage and a total reimbursement of $5,684 for the cost of training these employees.

A comparison of the tax credit and OJT benefits shows:

	WIN Tax Credits	Other Tax Credits
1st year wage base	$24,000	$18,316*
50% tax credit	$12,000	$ 9,158
OJT reimbursement	$ 5,684	$ 5,684
2nd year wage base	$24,000	$24,000
25% tax credit	$ 6,000	$ 6,000
Total wage paid	$48,000	$48,000
Total tax credits	$18,000	$15,158
OJT reimbursement	$ 5,684	$ 5,684
Total costs to employer	$24,316	$27,158
Total savings to employer	$23,684	$20,842
% savings to employer	49.34%	43.42%

* $24,000 wages less $5,684 OJT reimbursement

This example shows that over the two-year life of the tax credits, this employer can save an additional $2,842 or 5.92% of his employment costs. This results in an average of $1,421 additional savings each year by using OJT with the WIN tax credit. A similar degree of savings can also be realized with smaller or larger OJT contracts.

In order for employers to take advantage of the dual benefits offered by the WIN tax credit - OJT combination, employees hired to fill the OJT slots must be eligible employees under the WIN tax credit rules prior to the date of hire. The OJT contract, however, does not necessarily have to be a WIN/OJT contract. CETA/OJT contracted slots which are filled by CETA referrals who are eligible under the WIN tax credits provisions, may also be used in combination with the WIN tax credits to provide these dual benefits. The choice of tax credits is based on the eligibility of the employee, rather than on the program sponsor or the source of funds.

Employers like yourself select eligible workers and get a simple certification that the people you hire qualify you for tax credit. You can get the certification from your local WIN or welfare offices in your area. To claim a WIN/welfare tax credit attach IRS Form 4874 to your tax returns.

To take advantage of the WIN or Welfare credit, discuss your hiring needs with the WIN office staff located in your area Job Service Office. The WIN Program provides a variety of social, employment, and training services to help employable people on AFDC prepare for, find, and keep jobs. It is operated jointly by the Departments of Labor and Health and Human Services through Job Service, and the Department of Social Services.

JOB SERVICE AND THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Economically disadvantaged applicants present a special challenge to the South Carolina Job Service. Job Service local offices continually seek better ways to assist underprivileged individuals in need of job-related services. Special programs such as the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) and the Work Incentive Program (WIN) are designed especially to aid the economically disadvantaged. Through these special programs and other services provided by Job Service, many disadvantaged individuals have found rewarding jobs and improved their status in life.

Who are the economically disadvantaged? According to the latest Department of Labor definition, an economically disadvantaged person is one who is either: (1) a member of a family which receives public assistance; (2) a member of a family which has a total income, which in relation to family size, does not exceed the most recent poverty levels established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB); (3) a member of a family whose total income does not exceed 70% of the latest statewide lower living standard income levels established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); or (4) a foster child on whose behalf state or local government payments are made. For example, a member of a family of four with a total nonfarm income of $7,450 or less is considered to be economically disadvantaged. For each additional family member, $1,220 is added in determination of the family poverty level. During the eleven-month period from October 1979 to August 1980, approximately 30% of the applicants available for services through the South Carolina Job Service were classified as economically disadvantaged according to these criteria.

A large portion of the services provided by South Carolina Job Service offices over the eleven-month period were services to economically disadvantaged applicants. Almost three fourths of all the applicants enrolled in training were economically disadvantaged, a reflection of the emphasis of CETA training programs. Of all those referred to supportive services, half were economically disadvantaged. Well over half (58%) of those applicants counseled also fell into this category. Over one fourth of the applicants tested during the eleven months were also classified as economically disadvantaged.

Services Provided to Total and Economically
Disadvantaged Applicants by the South Carolina Job Service
October 1979 - August 1980

	Total	% of Tot. Apps. Avail.	Econo. Disadv.	% of Tot. Econo. Disadv. Apps. Avail.
Applicants Available	313,821	100.0	93,494	100.0
New Applicants	204,494	65.2	48,984	52.4
Renewals	77,501	24.7	20,386	21.8
Counseled	17,640	5.6	10,193	10.9
Tested	20,651	6.6	5,462	5.8
Referred to Supportive Services	30,822	9.8	15,854	17.0
Enrolled in Training	8,916	2.8	6,428	6.9
Job Development Contacts	25,614	8.2	6,842	7.3
Placed Result of Job Development	7,430	2.4	1,791	1.9
Referred to Jobs	130,687	41.6	37,931	40.6
Placed in Jobs	69,326	22.1	25,231	27.1
Nonagricultural	64,133	20.4	24,877	26.6
Over 150 Days	44,301	14.1	12,972	13.9

Of the available economically disadvantaged applicants, 41% were referred to jobs during the first eleven months of Fiscal Year 1980. Nearly 25,300 of these applicants, or 27% of the total, were actually placed in jobs. Job development contacts were made for 6,842 economically disadvantaged applicants, resulting in 1,791 being placed. The vast majority (98%) of those placed were in nonfarm jobs. Over half were in nonfarm jobs expected to last over 150 days.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education	Hours Desired			Relocate		
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/	(Highest Grade Completed)	Full Time	Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Yes	No	Location of Applicant*
Administrative Assistant	12	Telephone Sales	48	15	X		$ 8,500		X	Columbia
Production Planner	64	Purchasing Agent	07	15	X		$13,000	X		Greenville
Controller	76	Accountant	27	16	X		$25,000	X		Charleston
Welder	42	None	N/A	12	X		$ 9,360	X		Florence
Plant Manager	60	Chief Operations Officer - Executive V. P.	36 60	16	X		$25,000	X		Spartanburg
Industrial Supervisor	59	None	N/A	16	X		$18,000	X		Abbeville
Counselor	20	Administrative Assistant	14	16	X		$10,500		X	Chester
Chemical Lab Technician	99	Electrician	96	12	X		$10,000		X	Greenwood
Furniture Store Manager	99	Retail	99	12	X		$13,000	X		Liberty
Scientific Photographer	74	None	N/A	16	X		$12,000		X	Aiken
Construction Superintendent	99	None	N/A	12	X		$14,000		X	Conway
Carpenter	99	None	N/A	12	X	X	$10,500		X	Walterboro
Dental Assistant	24	Nursing Assistant	14	14	X		$ 6,448		X	Hampton

* There are currently more than 94,800 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)
August 1980

				Net Change From	
INDUSTRY	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	July 1980	Aug. 1980
TOTAL	1173.1	1165.3	1171.9	+ 7.8	+ 1.2
MANUFACTURING	385.0	373.2	401.3	+11.8	-16.3
Durable Goods	117.7	113.2	122.6	+ 4.5	- 4.9
Nondurable Goods	267.3	260.0	278.7	+ 7.3	-20.4
MINING	1.8	1.9	1.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
CONSTRUCTION	70.8	71.3	75.9	- 0.5	- 5.1
General Building Contractors	25.4	25.7	28.1	- 0.3	- 2.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	53.8	53.7	54.4	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Railroad Transportation	3.7	3.7	4.0	0	- 0.3
Trucking and Warehousing	14.7	14.7	15.8	0	- 1.1
Other Transportation Services	6.7	6.6	6.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Communication	14.5	14.5	14.1	0	+ 0.4
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.2	14.2	14.3	0	- 0.1
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	231.5	231.8	227.3	- 0.3	+ 4.2
Wholesale Trade	50.1	49.9	49.9	+ 0.2	0
Retail Trade	181.4	181.9	177.4	- 0.5	+ 4.0
General Merchandising Stores	25.2	25.5	25.5	- 0.3	0
Food Stores	34.5	34.7	32.1	- 0.2	+ 2.4
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	21.4	21.4	23.1	0	- 1.7
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.7	10.4	10.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Eating and Drinking Places	51.1	51.1	47.9	0	+ 3.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	49.4	49.7	47.8	- 0.3	+ 1.6
Banking and Credit Agencies	21.8	22.1	21.0	- 0.3	+ 0.8
Insurance Carriers	11.5	11.5	11.2	0	+ 0.3
SERVICES	162.6	165.0	155.7	- 2.4	+ 6.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.1	19.4	18.1	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Hospitals	13.0	13.1	11.9	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Educational Services	11.2	11.4	11.4	- 0.2	0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	218.2	218.7	207.6	- 0.5	+10.6
Total Federal	38.9	39.9	35.7	- 1.0	+ 3.2
Total State	66.8	68.3	67.8	- 1.5	- 1.0
School	21.6	23.1	23.6	- 1.5	- 2.0
Nonschool	45.2	45.2	44.2	0	+ 1.0
Total Local	112.5	110.5	104.0	+ 2.0	+ 8.5
School	56.7	53.6	51.9	+ 3.1	+ 4.8
Nonschool	55.8	56.9	52.1	- 1.1	+ 3.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)
August 1980

				Net Change From	
INDUSTRY	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	July 1980	Aug. 1980
MANUFACTURING	385.0	373.2	401.3	+11.8	-16.3
DURABLE GOODS	117.7	113.2	122.6	+ 4.5	- 4.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.2	15.1	16.3	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.7	8.6	9.2	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7	4.7	5.2	0	- 0.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.9	10.8	11.6	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Primary Metal Industries	7.3	7.3	6.9	0	+ 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	13.4	12.5	14.8	+ 0.9	- 1.4
Fab. Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.8	6.2	+0.1	- 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.0	29.7	31.5	+ 1.3	- 0.5
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.7	5.2	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Special Industry Machinery	9.7	9.4	9.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Electric and Electronic Equipment	20.4	19.0	21.4	+ 1.4	- 1.0
Electronic Components and Acces.	8.1	6.6	8.0	+ 1.5	+ 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.2	5.7	0	- 0.5
Other Durable	9.6	8.9	9.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	267.3	260.0	278.7	+ 7.3	-20.4
Food and Kindred Products	14.2	14.8	15.3	- 0.6	- 1.1
Beverages	3.0	3.0	3.1	0	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	136.6	129.3	142.3	+ 7.3	- 5.7
Weaving Mills	87.3	82.2	88.9	+ 5.1	- 1.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	41.2	38.1	41.5	+ 3.1	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	45.2	43.3	46.4	+ 1.9	- 1.2
Knitting Mills	11.1	10.4	11.6	+ 0.7	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.3	16.1	18.5	+ 1.2	- 1.2
Floor Covering Mills	2.9	3.0	3.7	- 0.1	- 0.8
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.5	10.2	11.4	+ 0.3	- 0.9
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.5	5.3	5.7	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Products	46.0	45.9	47.4	+ 0.1	- 1.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.3	9.6	10.3	+ 0.7	0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.7	16.1	16.9	- 0.4	- 1.2
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	6.7	6.9	7.0	- 0.2	- 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	14.0	14.2	14.2	- 0.2	0
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.3	3.4	0	- 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.9	4.9	4.9	0	0
Printing and Publishing	7.2	7.2	7.3	0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.5	31.6	33.5	- 0.1	- 2.0
Synthetic Fibers	18.0	18.2	19.9	- 0.2	- 1.9
Other Nondurable	17.8	17.0	18.7	+ 0.8	- 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
AUGUST 1980

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979
MANUFACTURING	308.0	298.3	321.3	223.83	217.67	210.08	39.2	38.8	40.4	5.71	5.61	5.20
DURABLE GOODS	93.3	90.0	97.4	228.73	221.75	210.48	39.3	38.7	40.4	5.82	5.73	5.21
Lumber and Wood Products	12.2	12.1	13.1	210.65	206.06	186.52	42.3	42.4	42.2	4.98	4.86	4.42
Furniture and Fixtures	3.9	4.0	4.3	176.66	178.71	177.75	36.2	37.0	37.9	4.88	4.83	4.69
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.9	8.8	9.5	244.99	245.96	239.97	39.9	39.8	42.7	6.14	6.18	5.62
Fabricated Metal Products	11.0	10.3	12.2	231.49	225.04	208.05	40.9	39.9	42.2	5.66	5.64	4.93
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.9	22.0	23.3	253.83	241.25	234.35	40.1	39.1	41.7	6.33	6.17	5.62
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.7	6.6	235.60	227.48	216.63	40.0	39.7	41.5	5.89	5.73	5.22
Electric and Electronic Equipment	16.1	15.0	17.0	191.16	192.52	185.09	36.0	36.6	38.4	5.31	5.26	4.82
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.4	4.8	207.24	192.47	185.02	39.4	37.3	39.2	5.26	5.16	4.72
NONDURABLE GOODS	214.7	208.3	223.9	221.87	215.34	210.08	39.2	38.8	40.4	5.66	5.55	5.20
Food and Kindred Products	8.5	9.1	9.4	188.44	196.21	185.33	38.3	39.8	39.6	4.92	4.93	4.68
Textile Mill Products	119.3	112.9	124.1	213.55	204.48	203.00	39.4	38.8	40.6	5.42	5.27	5.00
Weaving Mills	78.1	73.5	79.5	22.31	212.79	208.38	40.2	39.7	40.7	5.53	5.36	5.12
Weaving Mills, Cotton	36.7	33.9	37.0	221.44	209.61	209.71	39.9	39.4	41.2	5.55	5.32	5.09
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	40.7	39.0	41.7	221.80	215.06	205.23	40.4	39.9	40.4	5.49	5.39	5.08
Knitting Mills	9.1	8.5	9.5	183.63	175.17	178.44	37.4	36.8	40.1	4.91	4.76	4.45
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.0	13.1	15.0	205.35	198.36	207.38	35.9	34.8	39.5	5.72	5.70	5.25
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.4	3.0	220.76	218.50	201.31	42.7	42.1	41.0	5.17	5.19	4.91
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.1	10.1	187.31	178.18	187.20	38.7	38.4	41.6	4.84	4.64	4.50
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.5	38.4	39.6	157.03	153.26	142.08	37.3	37.2	37.0	4.21	4.12	3.84
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.3	8.6	9.3	148.92	146.54	130.64	37.7	37.1	35.5	3.95	3.95	3.68
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.0	13.4	14.0	143.64	141.15	129.95	36.0	36.1	35.8	3.99	3.91	3.63
Paper and Allied Products	10.1	10.2	10.3	346.01	343.18	332.21	40.9	41.1	43.2	8.46	8.35	7.69
Printing and Publishing	3.6	3.5	3.6	238.55	226.41	220.08	38.6	37.3	39.3	6.18	6.07	5.60
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.7	20.8	22.2	317.58	314.74	291.70	40.2	40.3	41.2	7.90	7.81	7.08
Synthetic Fibers	13.7	13.8	15.1	288.80	285.09	273.47	39.4	39.0	41.0	7.33	7.31	6.67

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
AUGUST 1980

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
INDUSTRY	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979
MANUFACTURING	3.8	4.5	5.0	2.7	2.1	4.2	.9	2.1	.4	4.7	5.2	5.9	2.6	1.9	3.9	1.0	2.3	.7
DURABLE GOODS	3.9	3.6	4.9	2.5	1.4	4.1	1.1	1.8	.4	5.3	4.3	5.5	2.3	1.5	3.7	1.9	2.0	.6
Furniture and Fixtures	5.9	3.4	7.6	5.5	3.2	7.5	.2	.1	.1	6.6	3.0	8.1	4.4	1.4	6.0	*	*	.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	3.6	2.8	1.7	1.9	.8	1.4	1.7	1.7	.1	4.0	2.5	4.0	2.0	.9	2.8	1.3	.8	.6
Fabricated Metal Products	3.1	2.0	4.9	1.8	1.2	4.0	.7	.3	.1	11.3	2.6	7.3	1.8	.9	4.0	8.0	.6	1.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.8	3.8	4.9	1.5	1.0	3.8	1.2	2.6	.4	3.5	5.1	4.0	1.9	1.3	2.9	.8	3.0	*
Special Industry Machinery	2.8	2.5	3.9	2.1	1.6	3.3	.2	.1	.1	4.0	3.1	4.5	2.1	1.6	2.7	.8	.2	*
Electric and Electronic Equipment	3.6	2.5	4.3	1.3	.8	3.7	1.7	1.1	.1	5.7	3.5	5.4	2.0	1.3	3.7	2.3	1.4	.7
Instruments and Related Products	2.0	10.3	5.8	1.3	.2	5.0	*	9.7	.3	2.4	11.2	3.8	.9	1.1	2.5	.5	9.5	.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.8	4.9	5.0	2.8	2.4	4.2	.8	2.3	.4	4.5	5.7	6.1	2.8	2.1	4.1	.6	2.5	.8
Food and Kindred Products	6.0	6.7	7.5	4.6	3.4	7.1	1.4	3.3	.3	5.3	7.4	8.0	3.4	2.2	5.9	.6	3.8	.1
Textile Mill Products	3.4	6.2	5.1	2.8	2.4	4.4	.4	3.5	.2	4.4	7.1	6.2	2.5	2.1	4.0	.6	3.8	.9
Weaving Mills	3.6	7.9	5.5	3.2	2.7	5.0	2	4.9	.1	4.3	8.4	6.3	2.6	2.1	4.2	.3	4.9	.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	3.5	10.3	5.9	3.2	2.8	5.2	*	7.0	.1	4.6	10.7	5.5	2.6	2.2	3.7	.4	7.2	.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	3.9	5.9	5.2	3.3	2.7	4.9	.4	3.1	*	4.1	6.5	6.9	2.8	2.2	4.6	.1	3.1	.9
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	1.7	1.4	4.4	1.3	.8	3.5	.4	.4	.4	3.3	4.0	4.9	1.5	1.2	2.7	.4	1.5	1.1
Floor Covering Mills	4.6	3.3	3.9	3.6	2.8	3.2	.7	.4	.4	4.0	3.6	11.7	2.9	2.5	6.1	.1	.2	3.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	6.6	5.9	8.0	4.7	4.1	5.9	1.4	1.3	1.5	7.3	6.5	9.5	5.0	4.1	6.1	1.1	1.3	1.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	5.8	8.6	7.2	4.6	4.2	5.4	1.1	4.3	1.6	5.6	8.6	7.5	4.7	3.7	6.2	*	3.7	.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	7.5	5.6	11.1	4.8	4.2	7.2	2.1	.6	3.0	8.9	7.5	11.1	5.4	5.0	7.2	2.1	1.1	2.4
Paper and Allied Products	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.1	.9	1.7	.1	.1	*	3.4	1.5	4.5	2.1	.8	2.5	.7	*	.2
Printing and Publishing	2.7	3.1	4.8	2.7	2.2	4.5	*	.9	.2	3.9	2.2	5.4	3.3	1.5	4.6	.2	.3	.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.9	.8	1.3	.5	.4	1.1	2.1	.2	*	1.7	2.2	1.4	.8	.4	.8	.1	1.2	*
Synthetic Fibers	4.0	.6	.9	.3	.2	.8	3.6	.3	*	1.2	3.2	1.4	.7	.5	.7	.1	2.0	*

* Rate not published because computation is .05 or less.

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Estimates of manufacturing employment and production workers include full- and part-time workers who also were employed during that pay period in manufacturing industries. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from employment estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
P.O. BOX 995
COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

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SEPTEMBER 1980

SEASONAL HIRES CAUSE INCREASED PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

In spite of an increase of 9,200 in September, nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Carolina continues to be sluggish. Seasonal hires in private and public schools, colleges and universities accounted for virtually the entire increase in payroll employment. Most of these hires were nonfaculty staff with many involving part-time student workers. There was a loss of 3,600 jobs from one year ago.

As seasonal hires accounted for the increase in total wage and salary employment, seasonal cutbacks caused most major losses.

Construction, a casualty of the recession, recorded its usual downturn in September; however, the size of the loss was larger than normal. This division of wage and salary employment had 5,600 fewer employees than for the same month one year earlier.

The curtailment of a federally-funded summer jobs program for disadvantaged youth in South Carolina caused a loss of several thousand jobs in services and in government. These declines were mainly concentrated in social services, membership organizations, and state and local government.

Services, with additional seasonal declines in tourist-related industries, recorded a net loss of 4,000 jobs.

A combination of seasonal losses plus slipping business activity was responsible for losses of 1,300 in wholesale and retail trade, and 800 in finance, insurance and real estate.

Finally, widely scattered losses in manufacturing resulted in a decline in this industry division of 1,000. Employers were still cutting back in September in response to continued sluggish economic activity in the state; however, these cut backs are becoming less frequent and less severe. Still Manufacturing has a long way to go before reaching year ago levels of employment. September 1979 was 15,600 higher than the current level. On the other hand, all was not bleak in September. Apparel and other textile products added 500 jobs as demand in this area apparently strengthened.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS

The State's unemployment rate dropped for the third straight month in September to 6.6%. This represents 88,000 jobless individuals, a drop of 2,600 from the August level. The return of nonfaculty personnel to school and a further drop in the number of workers on layoff contributed to the decline. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.5% for September.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
(IN THOUSANDS)

				Net and Percent Change from			
				August 1980		September 1979	
	Sept. 1980 2/	August 1980	Sept. 1979	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1338.5	1321.4	1321.8	+17.1	+ 1.3	+16.7	+ 1.3
Total Employment 3/	1250.5	1230.8	1257.6	+19.7	+ 1.6	- 7.1	- .6
Total Unemployment	88.0	90.6	64.2	- 2.6	- 2.9	+23.8	+37.1
Percent Unemployed	6.6	6.9	4.9	--	--	--	--

1/ These data are projected from a 1979 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

WORKWEEK SHOWS RESILIENCY

South Carolina's manufacturing workweek reached 40.0 hours in September the first time since March 1980. From April through August, production workers averaged less than 40 hours as employers took steps to control rapidly rising inventories. However, in September, the workweek rose 0.6 as hours worked were increased in response to rising demand. An upturn in overtime contributed largely to the overall gain. Average weekly hours in durable goods experienced an upswing of 0.8 above the August level of 39.3. Substantial over-the-month hourly gains were recorded in furniture and fixtures (+2.7), electric and electronic equipment (+1.6), and machinery, except electrical (+.8). Layoffs and reductions in overtime caused a drop in hours worked in instruments and fabricated metal products.

Nondurable good weekly hours rose from 39.5 to 40.0. This increase was attributed primarily to a 0.7 advance in textile mill products, and in paper and allied products. Hours worked for the dominant textile mill products industry, at 40.6, were spurred upward by textile finishing, except wool, and floor covering mills. Knitting mills, influenced by less overtime, dropped 0.6 hours to 36.8.

HOURLY EARNINGS RISE SLIGHTLY

Hourly earnings of production workers in South Carolina showed a slight upward movement of $.03 over the previous month. Since September 1979, average hourly earnings have gained $.48. Durable good hourly wages inched up $.01 as incentive increases more than offset the loss of pay experienced by machinery, except electrical, and fabricated metal products. Lumber and wood products realized the greatest surge in wages going from $4.93 to $5.07.

Average hourly earnings for nondurable goods edged upward $.03 in September and $.45 over the past twelve months. Bonus payments and overtime increases were responsible for pay hikes in industry groups in the soft good sector. Paper and allied products registered a reduction in hourly pay because of lower incentive pay. Textile mill product hourly earnings rose $.04. Floor covering mills led the way by advancing $.18 followed by textile finishing, except wool, which gained $.12 an hour.

TURNOVER DECLINES

Labor Turnover rates in September reflected improvement in South Carolina's economy. The manufacturing separation rate dropped sharply by .9 per hundred registering declines in both quits and layoffs. The layoff rate, after a significant slip of 1.3 per hundred in August, had an even larger decline in September falling 3.0 per hundred. On the other hand, worker assessment of job availability, in response to the recession, caused the quit rate to move downward .6 per hundred.

The manufacturing accession rates remained unchanged at 3.7 per hundred as new hires and recalls were offsetting. Individuals who had been on layoffs were recalled to work at a rate of .2 per hundred over that of the previous month.

The durable good separation rate fell 1.4 per hundred as declines were registered in all industry groups except instruments and related products. The drop in separations ranged from 1.3 per hundred in stone, clay, and glass products to 5.3 per hundred in fabricated metal products. The hard good accession rate rose .3 per hundred responding to increases in instruments, fabricated metal products, and furniture and fixtures.

The nondurable good separation rate influenced by a drop in quits declined .6 per hundred. Notable dips in total separations were recorded in paper and allied products (-2.1 per hundred), printing and publishing (-1.8 per hundred), and food and kindred products (-1.1 per hundred). The nondurable good accession rate fell .3 per hundred, a decline caused primarily by a drop in new hires. The recall rate was unchanged at .8 per hundred from the previous month.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS CLIMBING

Spendable earnings rose $3.50 to $201.92 during September on account of a $4.62 growth in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earnings, spendable earnings adjusted for inflation, increased $.66 to $80.16. This slight advance was caused by the combination of a +.9% change in the Consumer Price Index and the $4.62 climb in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earnings were $5.49 shy of the September 1979 figure.

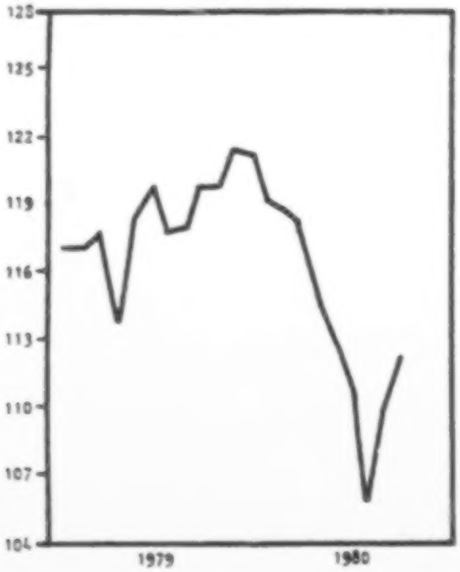
	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Average weekly earnings	$229.20	$224.58	$215.78
Spendable earnings	201.92	198.42	191.61
Real spendable earnings	80.16	79.50	85.65

MANHOUR INDEX ADVANCES TIMIDLY

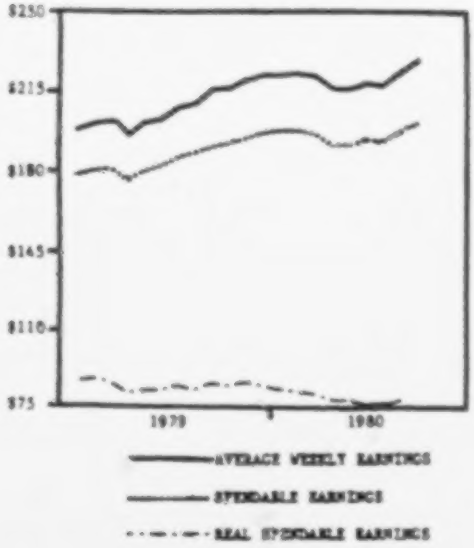
The manufacturing production worker manhour index inched upward 1.4 to 112.0. Even though production worker employment decreased 700, the .6 hour gain in the average workweek produced the increase. The September index was 7.8 points less than the year ago figure of 119.8.

	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Production worker manhour index	112.0	110.6	119.8
Durable goods manhour index	137.0	135.5	148.2
Nondurable goods manhour index	104.0	102.6	110.3
Textile manhour index	87.8	86.4	93.7
Apparel manhour index	105.6	103.9	105.2

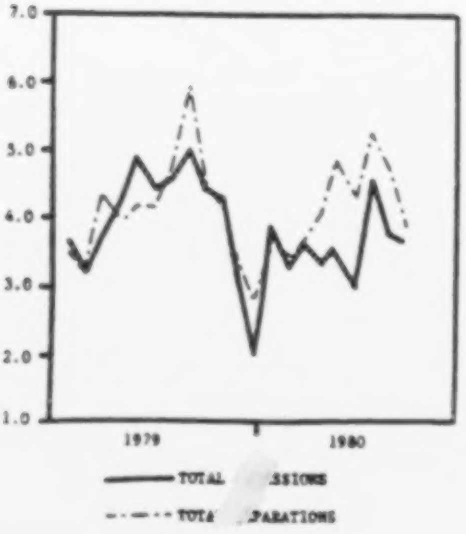
PRODUCTION WORKER
MANHOUR INDEX
(1967=100)



AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS,
SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE
EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1979 - 1980



LABOR TURNOVER RATES
PER 100 EMPLOYEES
SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980



NATIONAL OVERVIEW-INFLATION ON THE RISE AGAIN

Inflation, which has been identified by government policy makers as the nation's number one enemy, has not been brought under control. In fact, some economists have conceded that basic cost trends haven't been markedly affected by the recession. After falling from a first quarter average of 1.4% to a 9.0% average in the second quarter, consumer prices were on the rise again in August. The August rate stood at 8.4%, up 0.7% from the previous month.

The growth in consumer prices, influenced by a rapid rise in the nation's money supply, has brought about renewed credit tightening moves by the Federal Reserve System. One action taken has been to raise the discount rate causing upward movement in the cost of borrowed money. Home buying and the purchasing of expensive durable goods will undoubtedly be slowed. These developments have caused growing concern that a renewed slowdown may be in store.

This expression of concern is made in spite of continued improvement in several important statistical series.

Industrial production rose 1.0% in September following a 0.6% increase in August. These advances, however, come after six monthly declines during which output fell 8.3%.

Personal income rose 0.9% after a 0.7% climb in August. Though on the rise, many economists were not overly cheered by this growth especially in view of rising prices and efforts by the Federal Reserve to control the nation's money supply.

Finally, the index of leading economic indicators rose 1.9% in August following revised increases of 3.7% in July and 1% in June. The advance in June had been the first monthly upswing since June 1979. This index which rises and falls in advance of movements in the economy should bear close scrutiny in the near future as actions taken by the Federal Reserve System run their course.

NATIONAL AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS ADVANCE

The manufacturing workweek for the nation's production and nonsupervisory workers rose from 39.3 in August to 39.7 in September. Durable goods posted the largest over-the-month increase, jumping 0.5 hour. Hourly increase ranging from 0.1 in instruments and related products to 0.8 in furniture and fixtures influenced the surge in the hard good workweek.

The nondurable good workweek inched upward 0.2 above the August level of 38.9. Declines in leather, food, and apparel were overshadowed by increases in all other industry groups. Paper and allied products were the only industry group to remain unchanged in September.

NATIONAL WAGES CLIMB SHARPLY

Hourly earnings for the nation climbed $.11 to reach $7.41. This hike was the result of higher wages received by manufacturing production workers in both the durable and nondurable good sectors. Durable goods advanced $.13 under the influence of moderation increases in all industry groups, except lumber and wood products. Nondurable good earnings rose $.08 over the month.

Increased hourly earnings were noted in printing and publishing (+$.11), and chemicals and allied products (+$.10). Tobacco manufacturers were the only industry group to register a drop in earnings (-$.26).

SPECIAL FEATURE

JOB SERVICE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (JSIP)

PROJECT

The business community together with the State Employment Service has undertaken a project aimed at enhancing the quality of service afforded by the public employment service.

The primary vehicle of the project is a committee of local employers which critique the delivery of services by the State Employment Service and in turn receive a disposition for and action on all comments and recommendations presented. If procedural changes within the office are required to increase service efficiency, such changes occur. If larger questions arise (e.g., policy questions), they are communicated directly to top state, regional, and national authorities.

GOALS

As of FY 80 the project had been implemented in 49 states and has been found to be a no-nonsense, workable approach to improving communication with and, therefore, services to employers. In South Carolina there is a State JSIP committee plus active employer committees in 27 of the 29 local office areas. Its goals are as follows:

1. To create a formal, working, two-way communications link between the State Employment Service and its employer constituency.

2. To assist the Employment Service at the local level in becoming responsive to the unique problems of the community that it serves.

3. To provide a channel to the private sector for the identification and diagnosis of problems, and bring their expertise to bear on this public service.

4. To begin an ongoing process of change and adaptability in the local Employment Service so that they may continually meet community needs with greater efficiency.

BENEFICIARY

What is very important to understand is that you, as employers, fund this service directly through your Unemployment Compensation contributions and therefore have a visible stake in its functioning in a way that is most useful to you. In this regard, it should be pointed out that this project is the first attempt to afford a meaningful voice to the private sector constituency which pays for this public service and therefore deserves to have direct and formal inputs.

The second point to understand is that the project has been painstakingly designed to provide maximum results from a minimum of employer time. Approximately four meetings are held during the year to accomplish the goals of the project.

Last, this committee is yours, not the state's. Unlike other "projects" or "programs", requests are not made of you, but rather, you make the requests. The fate of the committee is therefore determined by employers themselves based on the concrete productiveness of the project as they view it.

With adequate employer participation, there is no question but that this effort can be useful to employers personally and facilitate the general functioning of that local labor market.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Mechanical Engineer	86	Tool Engineer	05	14	X		$18,000	X		Charleston
Bookkeeper	11	Secretary	01	11	X		$10,000	X		Columbia
Production Planner	96	Tool Crib Attendant	60	12	X		$11,500	X		Florence
Chemical Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	X		$19,000	X		Greenville
Public Relations Representative	17	None	N/A	15	X		$ 9,412		X	Anderson
Secretary	99	Personnel	20	14	X		$ 9,000	X		Spartanburg
Tractor-Trailor-Truck Driver	360	None	N/A	14	X		$16,000	X		Gaffney
Sheet Metal Worker	98	None	N/A	11	X		$14,000	X		Lancaster
Licensed Practical Nurse	48	None	N/A	13	X		$ 6,760		X	Beaufort
Accountant	99	None	N/A	16	X		$27,500	X		Rock Hill
Dental Assistant	90	Marketing Director	12	14	X		$ 7,800		X	Camden
Laboratory Tester	06	Cashier	12	18	X		$ 8,000		X	Newberry
Loom Winder Tender	99	None	N/A	10	X		$ 9,464		X	Walterboro

*** There are currently more than** 94,100 **applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.**

1/ Months Experience

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(In Thousands)
September 1980

				Net Change From	
INDUSTRY	Sept 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept 1979	Aug. 1980	Sept 1979
TOTAL	1183.5	1174.3	1187.1	+ 9.2	- 3.6
MANUFACTURING	385.2	386.2	400.8	- 1.0	-15.6
Durable Goods	116.6	117.8	122.9	- 1.2	- 6.3
Nondurable Goods	268.6	268.4	277.9	+ .2	- 9.3
MINING	1.8	1.8	1.9	0	- .1
CONSTRUCTION	69.3	70.8	74.9	- 1.5	- 5.6
General Building Contractors	24.8	25.3	27.5	- .5	- 2.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	54.1	53.8	54.7	+ .3	- .6
Railroad Transportation	3.7	3.7	3.9	0	- .2
Trucking and Warehousing	14.8	14.7	15.8	+ .1	- 1.0
Other Transportation Services	7.0	6.7	6.9	+ .3	+ .1
Communication	14.6	14.5	14.1	+ .1	+ .6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.0	14.2	14.0	- .2	- .2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	230.5	231.8	227.3	- 1.3	+ 3.2
Wholesale Trade	49.7	50.1	49.7	- .4	0
Retail Trade	180.8	181.7	177.6	- .9	+ 3.2
General Merchandising Stores	24.9	25.4	25.5	- .5	- .6
Food Stores	34.9	34.5	32.7	+ .4	+ 2.2
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	21.1	21.4	22.9	- .3	- 1.8
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.6	10.7	10.4	- .1	+ .2
Eating and Drinking Places	50.8	51.1	47.8	- .3	+ 3.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	48.7	49.5	47.3	- .8	+ 1.4
Banking and Credit Agencies	21.5	21.8	20.9	- .3	+ .6
Insurance Carriers	11.3	11.5	11.1	- .2	+ .2
SERVICES	159.3	163.3	155.1	- 4.0	+ 4.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	17.4	19.0	16.5	- 1.6	+ .9
Hospitals	12.7	13.0	12.0	- .3	+ .7
Educational Services	13.4	11.6	12.6	+ 1.8	+ .8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	234.6	217.1	225.1	+17.5	+ 9.5
Total Federal	36.1	38.9	35.3	- 2.8	+ .8
Total State	74.5	67.1	73.0	+ 7.4	+ 1.5
School	29.8	21.9	29.2	+ 7.9	+ .6
Nonschool	44.7	45.2	43.8	- .5	+ .9
Total Local	124.0	111.1	116.8	+12.9	+ 7.2
School	69.7	55.5	64.5	+14.2	+ 5.2
Nonschool	54.3	55.6	52.3	- 1.3	+ 2.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)
September 1980

INDUSTRY	Sept 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept 1979	Net Change From	
				Aug. 1980	Sept 1979
MANUFACTURING	385.2	386.2	400.8	- 1.0	-15.6
DURABLE GOODS	116.6	117.8	122.9	- 1.2	- 6.3
Lumber and Wood Products	15.4	15.2	16.1	+ .2	- .7
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.8	8.7	9.1	+ .1	- .3
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7	4.7	5.1	0	- .4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.8	10.9	11.4	- .1	- .6
Primary Metal Industries	7.3	7.3	6.8	0	+ .5
Fabricated Metal Products	13.0	13.2	14.7	- .2	- 1.7
Fab. Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.8	6.2	+ .1	- .3
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.4	31.0	31.7	- .6	- 1.3
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.8	5.3	0	- .5
Special Industry Machinery	9.7	9.7	9.2	0	+ .5
Electric and Electronic Equipment	20.5	20.8	21.9	- .3	- 1.4
Electronic Components and Acces.	8.0	8.1	8.4	- .1	- .4
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.3	5.9	0	- .6
Other Durable	9.2	9.4	9.3	- .2	- .1
NONDURABLE GOODS	268.6	268.4	277.9	+ .2	- 9.3
Food and Kindred Products	14.1	14.2	15.3	- .1	- 1.2
Beverages	2.9	2.9	3.0	0	- .1
Textile Mill Products	137.0	137.1	142.2	- .1	- 5.2
Weaving Mills	87.4	87.5	88.6	- .1	- 1.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	41.0	41.3	41.5	- .3	- .5
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	45.5	45.3	46.1	+ .2	- .6
Knitting Mills	11.0	11.1	11.7	- .1	- .7
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.3	17.5	18.6	- .2	- 1.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	2.9	3.6	+ .1	- .6
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.6	10.5	11.6	+ .1	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.5	5.5	5.6	0	- .1
Apparel and Other Products	46.9	46.4	47.5	+ .5	- .6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.6	10.6	10.2	0	+ .4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.9	15.7	16.9	+ .2	- 1.0
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	6.9	6.7	7.0	+ .2	- .1
Paper and Allied Products	13.8	13.9	14.0	- .1	- .2
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.3	3.4	0	- .1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.8	4.9	4.9	- .1	- .1
Printing and Publishing	7.2	7.2	7.3	0	- .1
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.9	31.8	33.3	+ .1	- 1.4
Synthetic Fibers	18.5	18.3	19.8	+ .2	- 1.3
Other Nondurable	17.7	17.8	18.3	- .1	- .6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
SEPTEMBER 1980

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Sept 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept 1979	Sept 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept 1979	Sept 1980	Aug. 1980	Spet 1979	Sept 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept 1979
MANUFACTURING	308.4	309.1	320.9	229.20	224.58	215.78	40.0	39.4	41.1	5.73	5.70	5.25
DURABLE GOODS	92.6	93.5	97.5	232.58	227.55	217.12	40.1	39.3	41.2	5.80	5.79	5.27
Lumber and Wood Products	12.3	12.2	13.0	215.98	208.54	193.34	42.6	42.3	42.4	5.07	4.93	4.56
Furniture and Fixtures	3.9	3.9	4.2	189.63	176.40	178.51	38.7	36.0	37.9	4.90	4.90	4.71
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.9	8.9	9.3	249.28	244.99	238.14	40.6	39.9	42.0	6.14	6.14	5.67
Fabricated Metal Products	10.7	10.9	12.1	228.02	228.98	209.16	40.5	40.6	41.5	5.63	5.64	5.04
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.4	22.9	23.4	254.74	251.70	236.32	40.5	39.7	41.9	6.29	6.34	5.64
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	6.5	241.35	235.60	219.72	40.7	40.0	41.3	5.93	5.89	5.32
Electric and Electronic Equipment	16.3	16.5	17.3	201.47	190.05	202.00	37.8	36.2	40.4	5.33	5.25	5.00
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.4	5.0	198.86	206.45	195.35	37.1	39.1	41.3	5.36	5.28	4.73
NONDURABLE GOODS	215.8	215.6	223.4	227.60	223.57	214.84	40.0	39.5	41.0	5.69	5.66	5.24
Food and Kindred Products	8.5	8.5	9.4	195.32	188.44	183.71	39.3	38.3	40.2	4.97	4.92	4.57
Textile Mill Products	119.6	119.7	124.0	222.08	216.66	210.67	40.6	39.9	41.8	5.47	5.43	5.04
Weaving Mills	78.2	78.3	79.3	227.00	224.37	216.30	40.9	40.5	42.0	5.55	5.54	5.15
Weaving Mills, Cotton	36.5	36.8	36.9	225.18	221.60	212.25	40.5	40.0	41.7	5.56	5.54	5.09
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	40.9	40.8	41.5	227.42	225.77	216.91	41.2	40.9	42.2	5.52	5.52	5.14
Knitting Mills	9.0	9.1	9.6	182.53	184.01	181.80	36.8	37.4	40.4	4.96	4.92	4.50
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.1	14.1	15.0	240.26	221.56	221.31	41.0	38.6	41.6	5.86	5.74	5.32
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.3	2.8	238.34	219.48	196.31	44.8	4.27	39.9	5.32	5.14	4.92
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.4	10.3	194.04	187.11	194.74	39.6	38.9	42.8	4.90	4.81	4.55
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.2	38.8	39.7	159.05	155.96	142.82	37.6	37.4	37.0	4.23	4.17	3.86
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.5	9.2	153.75	150.05	129.59	37.5	37.7	35.7	4.10	3.98	3.63
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.2	13.0	14.1	140.10	142.16	133.21	35.2	35.9	36.1	3.98	3.96	3.69
Paper and Allied Products	10.0	10.1	10.1	350.77	346.01	337.80	41.6	40.9	43.7	8.42	8.46	7.73
Printing and Publishing	3.6	3.6	3.7	239.76	240.17	214.51	38.3	38.8	37.9	6.26	6.19	5.66
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.0	20.9	22.1	316.41	319.18	293.86	39.9	40.3	41.1	7.93	7.92	7.15
Synthetic Fibers	14.1	13.9	15.0	282.98	292.30	275.78	38.5	39.5	41.1	7.35	7.40	6.71

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
SEPTEMBER 1980

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Sept 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept 1979	Sept 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept 1979	Sept 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept 1979	Sept 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept 1979	Sept 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept 1979	Sept 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept 1979
MANUFACTURING	3.7	3.7	4.4	2.4	2.6	3.7	1.0	.8	.4	3.8	4.7	4.4	2.0	2.6	3.0	.8	1.1	.5
DURABLE GOODS	4.0	3.7	4.4	2.3	2.4	3.6	1.4	1.0	.3	3.8	5.2	4.0	1.7	2.2	2.3	1.1	1.9	.7
Furniture and Fixtures	6.2	5.5	5.2	6.1	5.1	5.2	*	.2	*	4.6	6.4	4.6	2.2	4.2	3.0	*	*	.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.9	3.7	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	.1	2.2	3.5	4.5	1.3	1.7	1.5	.2	1.1	2.3
Fabricated Metal Products	5.1	3.0	5.5	1.5	1.7	4.0	2.5	.7	1.0	6.5	11.8	4.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.9	8.6	1.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.3	2.8	4.0	1.5	1.5	3.4	.6	1.2	.1	2.3	3.5	3.8	1.3	1.9	2.3	.3	.8	.6
Special Industry Machinery	2.8	2.8	4.1	2.0	2.1	3.7	.2	.2	.1	2.9	4.0	4.0	1.7	2.1	2.6	.2	.8	*
Electric and Electronic Equipment	2.7	2.7	4.4	1.6	1.1	3.7	.6	1.3	.3	3.0	4.4	3.5	1.5	1.7	2.4	.4	1.8	.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.9	1.7	4.1	5.1	1.1	3.1	.2	.1	.2	3.6	2.8	2.4	1.6	.8	1.4	.5	.7	*
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.5	3.8	4.4	2.4	2.7	3.7	.8	.8	.4	3.8	4.4	4.5	2.1	2.7	3.2	.7	.7	.4
Food and Kindred Products	5.3	6.0	6.0	4.0	4.6	5.7	1.3	1.4	.3	4.2	5.3	5.8	2.7	3.4	3.9	.4	.6	.8
Textile Mill Products	3.2	3.7	4.4	2.2	2.7	3.9	.7	.7	.2	4.0	4.5	4.8	1.9	2.6	3.2	1.0	.8	.4
Weaving Mills	2.8	3.8	4.5	2.4	2.9	4.0	.1	.6	*	3.2	4.2	4.8	2.0	2.5	3.4	.2	.5	.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	2.7	4.0	4.8	2.3	2.8	4.1	*	.8	.1	3.3	4.8	5.2	1.9	2.6	3.5	.1	.9	.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	3.1	3.6	4.2	2.7	3.1	3.9	.2	.4	*	3.3	3.7	4.5	2.2	2.5	3.3	.2	.1	.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.2	2.0	3.7	1.3	1.6	3.0	.7	.3	.4	4.8	3.4	3.1	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.1	.4	.3
Floor Covering Mills	4.9	4.6	3.2	3.8	3.6	2.5	.7	.7	.2	4.4	4.0	9.4	3.2	2.9	5.3	.2	.1	2.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	6.1	6.2	6.8	4.2	4.6	5.1	1.4	1.1	1.3	6.2	6.9	6.5	4.3	4.8	5.2	.8	.8	.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	5.5	5.8	6.1	4.2	4.7	4.2	1.1	1.0	1.7	4.5	5.5	6.4	3.8	4.6	5.1	.1	*	.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	6.9	7.5	7.8	4.3	4.8	5.3	1.9	2.1	1.8	7.7	8.9	7.7	4.9	5.4	5.9	1.3	2.1	.8
Paper and Allied Products	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.4	.5	.1	*	1.3	3.4	2.6	.6	2.1	1.4	*	.7	.1
Printing and Publishing	3.4	3.2	4.7	2.8	2.5	4.6	.6	.6	*	2.9	4.7	4.6	1.9	3.6	3.8	.6	.8	.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	2.1	1.2	.8	.5	.9	.9	1.5	.3	1.3	1.7	1.2	.6	.7	.7	.4	.2	.2
Synthetic Fibers	2.3	2.7	1.2	.8	.2	.6	1.5	2.4	.4	1.7	1.1	1.4	.6	.5	.8	.8	.2	.3

* Rate not published because computation is .05 or less.

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Estimates of manufacturing employment and production workers include full- and part-time workers who also were employed during that pay period in manufacturing industries. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from employment estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

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OCTOBER 1980

SOUTH CAROLINA FOLLOWS NATIONAL TRENDS

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT LEVELS SHOW MIXED RESULTS

Led by rising school employment, total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in South Carolina surged upward 6,900 in October. Despite this increase, the state's employment remained significantly lower than one year earlier.

As is normal for this time of year, school employment continued its upturn that began in September. The schools were the only area of government to experience growth over the previous month. Compared to October 1979, local school payrolls rose 1,600 and state schools increased 1,400. Only private schools and other educational services did not register a gain.

The remaining segments of nonagricultural wage and salary employment experienced mixed changes in October with only insignificant shifts from the levels recorded a month earlier. On the other hand, a majority of industries were well below the payroll figures of October 1979. For example, employment in the state's manufacturing businesses was at exactly the same level as a month ago, but was also 16,100 below the figure published 12 months earlier. Among the manufacturing industries at an employment level at least 1,000 less than last year were the following: lumber and wood products (-1,000); fabricated metal products (-1,400); chemicals and allied products (-1,300); machinery, except electrical (-1,900); and textile mill products (-5,700).

In nonmanufacturing areas, employment levels tended to follow seasonal trends as tourist-related industries continued their usual autumn decline. In spite of this end-of-summer drop, these same industries recorded gains over year-ago figures. Overall in nonmanufacturing, significant increases over 1979 levels were registered in wholesale and retail trade (+2,000); finance, insurance, and real estate (+1,600); services and miscellaneous (+4,500); and government (+6,100).

Construction continued to lag, faced once again with rising interest rates. Although dropping only slightly from one month earlier, employment in this industry slid to a level 6,700 less than October, 1979.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SHOWS SLIGHT INCREASE

South Carolina's employment rate edged up to 6.7% in October. This represents 90,800 jobless individuals, a rise of 2,600 from the September level. Seasonal slowdowns in agriculture and tourism contributed to the increase. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.6% for October.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
(IN THOUSANDS)

	Oct. 1980 2/	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net and Percent Change from September 1980		October 1979	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1350.9	1336.4	1324.8	+14.5	+ 1.1	+26.1	+ 2.0
Total Employment 3/	1260.1	1248.2	1260.6	+11.9	+ 1.0	- 0.5	0
Total Unemployment	90.8	88.2	64.2	+ 2.6	+ 2.9	+26.6	+41.4
Percent Unemployed	6.7	6.6	4.8	---	---	---	---

1/ These data are projected from a 1979 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS ACCELERATE

Although South Carolina manufacturing production worker employment registered no change in October, average weekly hours surpassed September's average of 40.0 to reach 40.3 hours. The 0.3 hour gain was attributed to more overtime as employers responded to increasing demands for products. Both durable and nondurable goods recorded a 0.3 advance in weekly hours. Substantial hourly upturns in instruments and related products (+1.0), furniture and fixtures (+1.3), and fabricated metal products (+1.5) influenced the rise in durable good average weekly hours. A cutback in production schedules and less overtime resulted in shorter scheduled workweeks for electric and electronic equipment, and lumber and wood products.

Hourly increases in textile mill products assisted by noticeable advances in food and kindred products, and apparel spurred the 0.3 gain in the nondurable good workweek. Primarily because of overtime worked in floor covering mills; textile finishing, except wool; and weaving mills, synthetics, textile mill products edged upward 0.2 hour. A loss of 0.2 hour was recorded by printing and publishing, and chemicals and allied products. Due to a strike which occurred in the paper and allied products industry, average weekly hours remained at 41.0 over the month.

PREMIUM PAY INFLUENCES HOURLY EARNINGS

Manufacturing hourly earnings rose $.03 over the month and $.48 above October 1979. Durable good average hourly earnings advanced $.04 as increases throughout the sector ranged from $.03 to $.08. The largest surge in wages was experienced by special industry machinery ($.20), which contributed to the $.04 rise in the dominant machinery, except electrical.

Hourly earnings in lumber and wood products, and instruments and related products fell in October, as employees were given smaller bonuses.

Nondurable good average hourly earnings climbed $.03 to $5.72. All industry divisions recorded equivalent increases of $.04 during October except paper and allied products, and chemicals and allied products. Textile mill product hourly wages were $.48 above the year-ago figure of $5.03. Within the soft good sector, chemicals and allied products registered the largest over-the-year net change of +$.79.

Gross average weekly earnings for the state rose $2.92 as a result of both an increase in weekly hours and hourly earnings. The level was $15.65 greater than that of one year ago.

ACCESSION RATES RESPOND TO LAGGING RECALLS

Manufacturing total accession rates dropped .5 per hundred reflecting the dip in recalls. Recalls edged down .3 per hundred over the month as new hires remained unchanged at 2.4 per hundred. In spite of a slight rise in layoffs, total separations in manufacturing moved downward .2 per hundred. Quits declined .3 per hundred in October after a large drop of 3.0 per hundred in September 1980.

The durable good accession rate slid 1.0 per hundred as both new hires and recalls decreased. The most noticeable drop in the hard good sector was in furniture and fixtures, which registered a 3.0 per hundred decline in new hires causing accessions to drop 3.2. A .7 per hundred increase in fabricated metal products was the only major industry group to register a gain in accessions.

The durable good separation rate rose slightly by .1 per hundred as quits and layoffs were almost offsetting. Layoffs in this sector were up .6 per hundred causing the rise in total separations. The surge in layoffs was responding to advances in all industry groups except stone, clay, and glass products. Fabricated metal products had the largest total separation rate increase, up 2.4 per hundred in October.

Nondurable good total accessions dipped slightly (-.2 per hundred) in October beacause of a .2 per hundred drop in recalls. There were moderate declines in all industry groups except textile mill products, which gained .1 per hundred, and chemicals and allied products, which was unchanged at 1.7 per hundred. The soft good separation rate dropped .4 per hundred. The decline not only reflects the dip in quits but the decrease in separations of all industry groups in the sector except chemicals and allied products. The 1.3 per hundred hike in chemical separation rates was attributed to increasing layoffs.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS CLIMB

Spendable earnings rose $2.22 during October promoted by a growth of $2.92 in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earnings, spendable earnings adjusted for inflation, increased $.18 to $80.22. This addition was brought about by a +.9% difference in the Consumer Price Index and the $2.92 rise in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earnings were $4.81 less than the October 1979 figure.

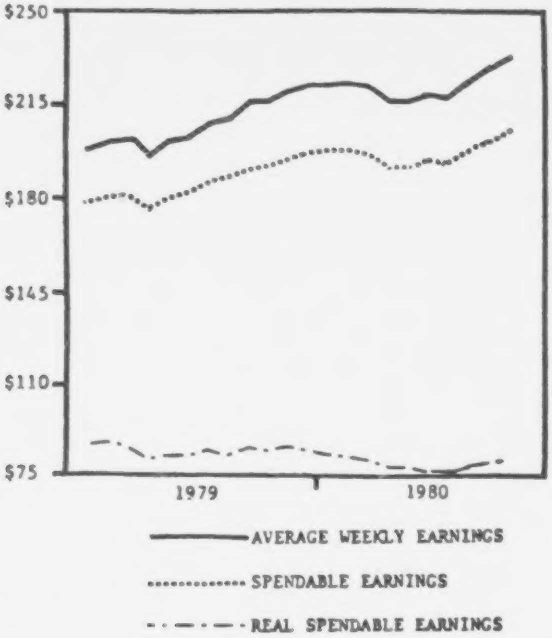
	Oct. 1980	Sept 1980	Oct. 1979
Average weekly earnings	$231.72	$228.80	$216.07
Spendable earnings	203.84	201.62	191.83
Real spendable earnings	80.22	80.04	85.03

MANHOUR INDEX CONTINUES TO ADVANCE

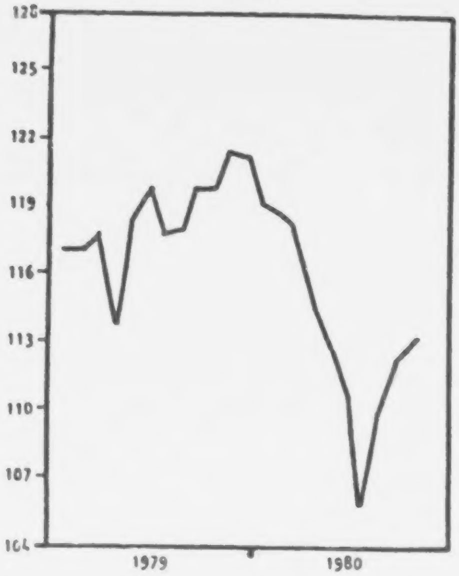
The manufacturing production worker manhour index increased for the third consecutive month in October. The index at 113.0 was .8 higher than for September. Contributing to this gain was a .3 hour rise in the average manufacturing workweek. The October index was 6.8 points less than the year ago figure of 119.8.

	Oct. 1980	Sept 1980	Oct. 1979
Production worker manhour index	113.0	112.2	119.8
Durable goods mahour index	138.9	137.3	147.2
Nondurable goods manhour index	104.7	104.1	110.0
Textile manhour index	87.8	87.6	93.8
Apparel manhour index	107.0	105.9	104.9

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980



PRODUCTION WORKER MANHOUR INDEX (1967=100)



NATIONAL WEEKLY HOURS EXPERIENCE SLIGHT DROP

The nation's manufacturing production workers experienced a dip in average weekly hours in October. The downward movement in hours was reflected primarily in the nondurable good sector. Both manufacturing and nondurable goods recorded a 0.1 hour decline. Hourly increases in the soft good sector ranged from +1.3 in tobacco manufacturers to +0.1 in chemicals and allied products. However, these increases were more than overshadowed by hourly losses in food and kindred products, printing and publishing, and leather and leather products.

Durable good average weekly hours remained unchanged at 40.2 in October, as mixed movements among the components were offsetting.

NATIONAL HOURLY EARNINGS RISE

Spurred by gains in both durable and nondurable goods, national hourly earnings climbed $.06 over the month. Durable goods rose $.08 influenced by advances in all industry groups except lumber and wood products. The largest increase was experienced by transportation equipment, up $.20.

Nondurable good hourly wages edged upward $.03 in October. This rise was caused by moderate increases throughout the sector. Tobacco manufacturers, and printing and publishing were the only two industry divisions to remain unchanged at $7.44 and $7.72, respectively.

INTEREST RATES AND INFLATION CLOUD NATIONAL ECONOMIC SCENE

The latest national statistics show positive signs that economic activity is improving after touching bottom in early summer. However, present short-term conditions are not conducive to rapid recovery or expansion. Although recovery is under way, high interest rates and inflation threaten to offset any substantial gains.

Typically, it is consumer purchases of durable goods that spur recovery during recessionary periods, but such behavior is currently being inhibited by elevated interest rates. At the same time, inflation hovers around a double-digit level which is expected to carry through into 1981. Forecasters believe that the success of the new Administration in dealing with inflation will determine whether it is able to provide effective and lasting stimulation of business.

Retail sales fell in October for the first time since May, slipping 0.1% below the September level. The month's losses were concentrated in durable consumer goods, where rising interest rates may be beginning to crimp credit buying. Sales of hard goods fell 1.1% in October.

Sales of building materials dropped 1.2% in October--not surprising after the 13.8% September plunge in sales of new single-family homes. As mortgage rates move into the 14-15% range, further declines in housing construction are expected.

Sales of nondurable goods, representing about two thirds of total retail sales, also did not pick up much in October, rising only 0.3%. However, most of this gain can be traced to food-related price increases without much gain in volume.

The producer price index for finished goods, those that ultimately reach the final consumer, advanced 0.8% in October following a 0.2% decline in September. Auto prices were up 3.4% after a 4.2% decrease in September. Food prices also rose 0.5% after a September decline.

One positive occurrence was the decline of energy prices for the fifth consecutive month. In the past half year they have fallen at a 2% annual rate, but in the six months before that, they soared at a 72% rate.

Also on the positive side, employment gains continued in October for the third consecutive month. Nonfarm industries added 255,000 workers to their payrolls, bringing October employment to 90.6 million. October's employment gains were concentrated in manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing added 95,000 jobs, with most of the increase in the durable goods sector. Construction employment rose 40,000, matching the gains in both August and September.

SPECIAL FEATURE

THE LABOR TURNOVER PROGRAM

WHAT ARE LABOR TURNOVER STATISTICS?

The Labor Turnover Statistics program is designed to measure the monthly movement of wage and salary workers in and out of manufacturing. The program is administered by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the United States Department of Labor. The form is a confidential shuttle schedule which is sent to employers in the state who agree to participate in the program. The form provides space for the employer to report labor turnover data each month over the course of a year.

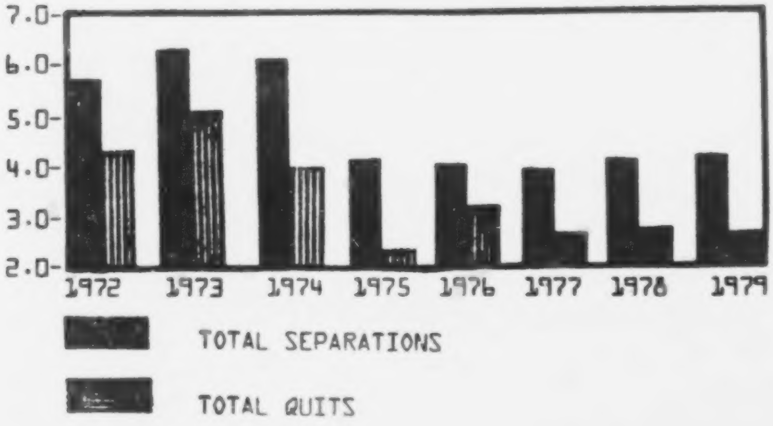
The schedules collect information on accessions, separations and employment. The accessions and separations reported are turnover data for the entire month. However, the employment figure is the total number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the period which includes the 12th of the month. There are six published components of labor turnover rates: total accession; new hires; recalls; total separations; quits; and layoffs. Turnover rates are published for all manufacturing and its components.

USES OF LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In order to properly analyze and interpret labor market developments including labor force and employment changes, labor turnover statistics are vitally essential. Employers can use turnover rates to compare their establishments to other firms in the same industry in order to evaluate personnel policies. Turnover rates can also give an employer some idea of the stability of the labor market. In addition, rates are used as economic indicators.

The comparision of quits rates within the same industry will indicate if expanding job opportunities for the industry work force exist. Turnover rates, especially quits, can also show whether wage rates are equivalent to other establishments in the same industry. High accession rates are indications of both increasing labor requirements and availablity of additional workers.

MANUFACTURING LABOR TURNOVER RATES
TOTAL SEPARATIONS AND TOTAL QUITS
ANNUAL AVERAGES PER 100 EMPLOYEES
1972 - 1979



IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Drafter, Construction	17	None	N/A	14	X		$ 8,320		X	Florence
Construction Supervisor	99	None	N/A	10	X		$20,800	X		Marion
Mechanical Engineer	99	Draftsman	99	14	X		$20,000	X		Greenville
Nurse Aide	48	Material Handler	24	11	X		$ 6,864		X	Chester
Pipefitter Supervisor	98	None	N/A	12	X		$19,000	X		Lancaster
Secretary	08	Administrative Clerk	21	14	X		$10,000		X	Bennettsville
Computer Operator	99	Shipping Clerk	99	13	X		$10,000	X		Spartanburg
Plant Manager	99	Production Manager	99	16	X		$15,000		X	Greenwood
Personnel Manager	49	None	N/A	14	X		$12,000		X	Hampton
Welder, Combination	48	None	N/A	14	X		$ 9,500	X		Myrtle Beach
Industrial Engineer	33	Counselor	24	17	X		$16,000		X	Union
Comptroller	10	Plant Manager	48	16	X		$18,000	X		Abbeville
Production Planner	16	None	N/A	16	X		$13,000		X	Orangeburg

* There are currently more than 94,000 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(In Thousands)
October 1980

INDUSTRY	Oct. 1980	Sept 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Change From	
				Sept 1980	Oct. 1979
TOTAL	1187.5	1180.6	1196.2	+ 6.9	- 8.7
MANUFACTURING	385.7	385.7	401.8	0	-16.1
Durable Goods	117.3	117.0	123.9	+ .3	- 6.6
Nondurable Goods	268.4	268.7	277.9	- .3	- 9.5
MINING	1.8	1.8	1.9	0	- .1
CONSTRUCTION	68.9	69.0	75.6	- .1	- 6.7
General Building Contractors	24.7	24.8	27.8	- .1	- 3.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	54.7	53.9	54.7	+ .8	0
Railroad Transportation	3.9	3.7	4.0	+ .2	- .1
Trucking and Warehousing	14.7	14.7	15.9	0	- 1.2
Other Transportation Services	7.3	6.9	6.6	+ .4	+ .7
Communication	14.5	14.5	14.0	0	+ .5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.4	14.3	14.2	+ .1	+ .2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	228.3	230.4	226.3	- 2.1	+ 2.0
Wholesale Trade	49.4	49.6	49.9	- .2	- .5
Retail Trade	179.0	180.8	176.4	- 1.8	+ 2.6
General Merchandising Stores	25.0	24.9	25.9	+ .1	- .9
Food Stores	34.7	34.8	32.2	- .1	+ 2.5
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	20.8	21.1	22.7	- .3	- 1.9
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.6	10.6	10.7	0	- .1
Eating and Drinking Places	49.7	50.8	46.4	- 1.1	+ 3.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	49.0	48.7	47.4	+ .3	+ 1.6
Banking and Credit Agencies	21.9	21.6	21.1	+ .3	+ .8
Insurance Carriers	11.3	11.3	11.2	0	+ .1
SERVICES	159.4	159.7	154.9	- .3	+ 4.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.5	17.4	14.7	- 1.9	+ .8
Hospitals	13.0	12.8	12.0	+ .2	+ 1.0
Educational Services	15.2	13.4	15.3	+ 1.8	- .1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	239.7	231.1	233.6	+ 8.6	+ 6.1
Total Federal	35.9	36.1	35.0	- .2	+ .9
Total State	76.0	74.7	74.1	+ 1.3	+ 1.9
School	31.4	29.8	30.0	+ 1.6	+ 1.4
Nonschool	44.6	44.7	44.0	- .1	+ .6
Total Local	127.8	120.3	124.6	+ 7.5	+ 3.2
School	73.6	66.0	72.0	+ 7.6	+ 1.6
Nonschool	54.2	54.3	52.5	- .1	+ 1.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)
October 1980

INDUSTRY	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Change From Sept 1980	Net Change From Oct. 1979
MANUFACTURING	385.7	385.7	401.8	0	-16.1
DURABLE GOODS	117.3	117.0	123.9	+ .3	- 6.6
Lumber and Wood Products	15.3	15.4	16.3	- .1	- 1.0
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.8	8.8	9.2	0	- .4
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7	4.7	5.1	0	- .4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.7	10.9	11.4	- .2	- .7
Primary Metal Industries	7.4	7.4	7.0	0	+ .4
Fabricated Metal Products	13.2	13.0	14.6	+ .2	- 1.4
Fab. Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.9	6.2	0	- .3
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.3	30.4	32.2	- .1	- 1.9
Special Industry Machinery	9.6	9.7	9.3	- .1	+ .3
Electric and Electronic Equipment	21.1	20.5	21.8	+ .6	- .7
Electronic Components and Acces.	8.0	8.0	8.5	0	- .5
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.3	5.9	- .1	- .7
Other Durable	9.2	9.4	9.5	- .2	- .3
NONDURABLE GOODS	268.4	268.7	277.9	- .3	- 9.5
Food and Kindred Products	14.4	14.1	15.3	+ .3	- .9
Beverages	2.9	2.9	3.0	0	- .1
Textile Mill Products	136.6	137.1	142.3	- .5	- 5.7
Weaving Mills	87.3	87.6	88.5	- .3	- 1.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	40.8	41.0	41.5	- .2	- .7
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	45.6	45.7	46.0	- .1	- .4
Knitting Mills	10.6	11.0	11.7	- .4	- 1.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.4	17.4	18.7	0	- 1.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	2.9	3.6	+ .1	- .6
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.6	10.6	11.5	0	- .9
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.5	5.5	5.8	0	- .3
Apparel and Other Products	46.5	46.9	47.4	- .4	- .9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.3	10.6	10.2	- .3	+ .1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.7	15.9	16.8	- .2	- 1.1
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	7.0	6.9	7.1	+ .1	- .1
Paper and Allied Products	13.7	13.8	14.0	- .1	- .3
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.4	3.3	3.4	+ .1	0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.8	4.9	- .3	- .4
Printing and Publishing	7.3	7.2	7.4	+ .1	- .1
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.1	31.9	33.4	+ .2	- 1.3
Synthetic Fibers	18.8	18.6	19.8	+ .2	- 1.0
Other Nondurable	17.8	17.7	18.2	+ .1	- .4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
OCTOBER 1980

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Oct. 1980	Sept 1980	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980	Sept 1980	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980	Sept 1980	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980	Sept 1980	Oct. 1979
MANUFACTURING	308.8	308.8	321.6	231.72	228.80	216.07	40.3	40.0	41.0	5.75	5.72	5.27
DURABLE GOODS	93.2	92.8	98.3	235.13	231.78	220.66	40.4	40.1	41.4	5.82	5.78	5.33
Lumber and Wood Products	12.3	12.3	13.1	209.75	214.70	198.59	41.7	42.6	42.8	5.03	5.04	4.64
Furniture and Fixtures	4.0	3.9	4.3	197.90	188.75	177.66	39.9	38.6	37.8	4.96	4.89	4.70
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.8	8.9	9.3	250.50	247.44	239.14	40.6	40.3	42.4	6.17	6.14	5.64
Fabricated Metal Products	10.9	10.7	12.0	240.24	228.42	214.46	42.0	40.5	42.3	5.72	5.64	5.07
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.4	22.4	23.8	255.00	249.02	239.82	40.8	40.1	42.0	6.25	6.21	5.71
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.9	6.6	253.78	241.35	235.70	41.4	40.7	42.7	6.13	5.93	5.52
Electric and Electronic Equipment	16.7	16.2	17.3	206.59	207.82	197.38	38.4	38.7	40.2	5.38	5.37	4.91
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.4	4.9	201.25	197.78	190.55	37.9	36.9	40.2	5.31	5.36	4.74
NONDURABLE GOODS	215.6	216.0	223.3	230.52	227.60	214.32	40.3	40.0	40.9	5.72	5.69	5.24
Food and Kindred Products	8.7	8.5	9.4	203.91	195.32	174.00	40.7	39.3	39.1	5.01	4.97	4.45
Textile Mill Products	119.3	119.7	124.1	224.26	221.54	210.25	40.7	40.5	41.8	5.51	5.47	5.03
Weaving Mills	78.1	78.3	79.2	230.01	227.26	214.53	41.0	40.8	41.9	5.61	5.57	5.12
Weaving Mills, Cotton	36.3	36.5	36.9	227.61	224.78	214.71	40.5	40.5	42.1	5.62	5.55	5.10
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	41.1	41.1	41.4	231.01	227.96	214.43	41.4	41.0	41.8	5.58	5.56	5.13
Knitting Mills	8.7	9.0	9.6	179.22	182.29	185.90	36.5	36.9	40.5	4.91	4.94	4.59
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.1	14.1	15.2	241.02	237.10	221.20	41.2	40.6	41.5	5.85	5.84	5.33
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.4	2.8	241.89	238.34	215.64	45.9	44.8	42.7	5.27	5.32	5.05
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.4	10.3	197.01	194.13	192.04	39.8	39.7	42.3	4.95	4.89	4.54
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.9	39.2	39.6	162.82	158.34	143.93	38.4	37.7	37.0	4.24	4.20	3.89
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.3	9.5	9.2	149.11	148.19	136.11	37.0	36.5	36.2	4.03	4.06	3.76
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.1	13.2	13.9	140.94	139.44	131.39	35.5	35.3	35.9	3.97	3.95	3.66
Paper and Allied Products	9.9	10.0	10.1	341.12	342.76	337.12	41.0	41.0	43.5	8.32	8.36	7.75
Printing and Publishing	3.6	3.6	3.7	236.11	235.88	214.51	37.3	37.5	37.9	6.33	6.29	5.66
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.2	21.1	22.1	322.77	324.77	294.28	40.6	40.8	41.1	7.95	7.96	7.16
Synthetic Fibers	14.3	14.1	15.0	298.40	300.70	275.67	40.0	40.2	40.9	7.46	7.48	6.74

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
OCTOBER 1980

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Oct. 1980	Sept 1980	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980	Sept 1980	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980	Sept 1980	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980	Sept 1980	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980	Sept 1980	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980	Sept 1980	Oct. 1979
MANUFACTURING	3.2	3.7	4.3	2.4	2.4	3.5	.6	.9	.3	3.5	3.7	4.1	1.7	2.0	2.6	.9	.8	.4
DURABLE GOODS	3.0	4.0	4.4	1.9	2.2	3.3	.8	1.3	.5	3.8	3.7	3.8	1.2	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.1	.4
Furniture and Fixtures	2.7	5.9	4.7	2.7	5.7	4.4	*	.1	.3	3.4	4.2	6.2	1.5	2.1	2.9	*	*	.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.9	3.4	2.9	1.5	1.0	1.9	.9	1.2	.2	2.8	3.7	4.5	1.2	1.0	1.3	.7	1.0	1.9
Fabricated Metal Products	5.6	4.9	4.5	2.2	1.3	3.6	2.7	2.7	.3	8.1	5.7	4.0	1.3	1.5	2.2	5.4	2.6	.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	2.3	4.1	1.3	1.4	3.3	.3	.6	.1	2.2	2.3	3.3	1.1	1.3	2.0	.6	.3	.1
Special Industry Machinery	2.9	2.8	4.4	2.3	2.0	3.7	.1	.2	.2	2.6	2.9	3.2	1.4	1.7	1.7	.4	.2	*
Electric and Electronic Equipment	2.1	2.3	4.5	1.4	1.4	3.4	.3	.5	.5	2.7	2.9	3.5	.9	1.3	2.4	.7	.6	.2
Instruments and Related Products	2.5	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.6	.2	.3	*	2.7	2.4	3.9	.8	1.1	1.7	.8	.3	*
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.3	3.5	4.4	2.5	2.5	3.8	.5	.7	.3	3.3	3.7	4.3	1.9	2.2	2.8	.6	.6	.4
Food and Kindred Products	4.2	5.1	5.3	3.6	3.9	4.9	.4	1.2	.5	3.9	4.1	4.0	2.0	2.7	2.9	.6	.4	.1
Textile Mill Products	3.2	3.1	4.8	2.5	2.4	4.2	.4	.5	.2	3.3	3.8	4.9	1.8	2.0	3.1	.5	.8	.5
Weaving Mills	2.9	2.9	4.9	2.5	2.5	4.5	.1	.1	*	3.2	3.2	5.3	1.8	2.1	3.4	.3	.2	.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	2.9	2.7	4.9	2.5	2.3	4.2	.1	*	*	3.1	3.3	5.5	1.8	1.9	3.4	.1	.1	.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	3.1	3.1	5.0	2.7	2.8	4.7	.2	.2	.1	3.9	3.2	5.1	2.0	2.2	3.4	.8	.2	.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.4	2.4	3.7	2.3	1.5	3.1	.6	.6	.2	2.9	4.8	2.9	1.3	1.3	1.9	.8	2.0	.2
Floor Covering Mills	6.4	5.7	8.2	4.7	3.6	6.6	1.5	1.9	1.3	5.2	3.3	5.4	3.0	2.2	3.1	.7	.1	.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.2	6.2	6.3	3.9	4.3	5.1	.9	1.4	.7	5.6	6.6	6.2	3.9	4.5	4.4	.4	.9	.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	3.4	5.8	6.2	2.7	4.2	5.1	.5	1.3	.8	5.4	5.1	5.4	3.7	4.2	4.3	.4	.1	.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	7.5	6.8	7.2	4.5	4.3	5.5	2.5	1.9	1.0	6.2	8.1	7.8	4.1	4.8	5.1	.5	1.8	1.6
Paper and Allied Products	1.3	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.6	1.8	.1	.5	*	1.2	1.6	1.8	.6	.8	.8	.1	.1	.1
Printing and Publishing	3.2	3.9	4.0	3.0	3.3	3.6	.2	.4	.4	2.1	3.3	3.0	1.5	2.4	2.0	.2	.4	.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	.6	1.2	.7	.5	.4	.9	.1	2.4	1.1	.9	.4	.5	.5	1.7	.3	.1
Synthetic Fibers	1.7	2.1	.6	.9	.5	.4	.7	1.5	.1	3.8	1.3	1.0	.6	.4	.6	3.0	.5	*

* Rate not published because computation is .05 or less.

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Estimates of manufacturing employment and production workers include full- and part-time workers who also were employed during that pay period in manufacturing industries. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from employment estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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NOVEMBER 1980

RECOVERY CONTINUES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT ON THE RISE

The most significant development in South Carolina's nonagricultural wage and salary employment in November was an increase of 1,700 in manufacturing. This gain is continued evidence that the state's economy is recovering, though slowly, from the recent business decline. Other seasonal employment advance , combined with the upturn in manufacturing, caused a rise of 3,200 in total nonfarm payroll employment.

The increase in manufacturing, which was the first notable gain in that sector of employment in three months, was confined mostly to durable goods. Increased business activity caused gains of 300 in fabricated metal products; 500 in machinery, except electrical; and 300 in electric and electronic equipment. Though on the rise, manufacturing employment in November was still 13,100 below the year-ago level.

A 2,000 gain in wholesale and retail trade was comprised mostly of temporary employees added to payrolls to serve increased demand during the holiday season. Wholesale trade was 600 higher and retail trade added 1,400, the majority of which was in general merchandise stores.

Other significant gains were noted in construction and in local government. Departing from the normal seasonal pattern, construction advanced 400 in November. In spite of the unseasonable increase, construction employment remained 6,200 below the year-ago level.

Local government was 600 higher in November with the increase centered in hospitals, and in city and county governments.

Finally, seasonal layoffs in tourist-related industries caused a loss of 1,700 in service employment. Hotels and other lodging places, and amusement and recreation services declined 1,200 and 900, respectively, as the tourist season continued to wind down.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UP SLIGHTLY

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged up to 6.9% in November. This represents 92,700 jobless individuals, a rise of 1,300 from the October level. Continued seasonal slowdowns in agriculture and tourism contributed to the increase. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.5% for November.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
(IN THOUSANDS)

				Net and Percent Change from			
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	October 1980		November 1979	
	1980 2/	1980	1979	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1340.2	1350.7	1314.6	-10.5	- 0.8	+25.6	+ 1.9
Total Employment 3/	1247.5	1259.3	1248.4	-11.8	- 0.9	- .9	- 0.1
Total Unemployment	92.7	91.4	66.2	+ 1.3	+ 1.4	+26.5	+40.0
Percent Unemployed	6.9	6.8	5.0	--	--	--	--

1/ These data are projected from a 1979 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes

MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK CONTINUES TO RISE

Average weekly hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers, at 41.0 hours in November, registered a gain for the fourth consecutive month. Although both durable and nondurable goods experienced gains in the number of hours worked, the increase in the soft good sector of manufacturing was by far the largest and was the major contributor to the rise of 0.5 hour in total manufacturing. The nondurable good workweek rose 0.6 of an hour reaching 41.1 as employers extended their workweeks. Average weekly hours in textile mill products climbed 0.7, reflecting large hourly gains in yarn and thread mills (+1.9); knitting mills (+1.6); and textile finishing, except wool (+1.3). Other significant increases within the soft good sector were noted in paper and allied products, and apparel and other textile products. A slowdown in business activity caused reductions in hours worked in chemicals and allied products and in food and kindred products. Consequently these two industries recorded losses of 0.2 and 0.1 hour, respectively.

Durable good average weekly hours edged upward 0.1 hour above October's figure of 40.5. This slight increase was the net result of an increase of 0.6 hour in machinery, except electrical, and 0.7 hour in instruments and related products along with moderate declines in other hard good industry groups.

HOURLY EARNINGS EDGE UPWARD

Average hourly earnings, spurred by premium pay for overtime hours worked, rose $.03 above October's average of $5.75. Since November 1979, wages have increased $.49. Hourly pay for durable good production workers advanced from $5.84 in October to $5.90 in November. The hike in hourly earnings was shared by all industry groups with gains ranging from $.01 to $.11.

Despite downturns in hourly pay in textile mill products, paper and allied products, and printing and publishing, nondurable good earnings rose $.02. Bonuses received by employees in food, chemicals, and apparel industries caused the increase in soft goods. Textile mill employees lost $.01 in November as less premium pay was earned for overtime hours worked. Textile finishing, except wool, and yarn and thread mills were the only two published components of textile mill products to record increases in hourly earnings. Floor covering mill hourly earnings remained unchanged at $5.27.

Average weekly earnings rose $4.10 reaching $236.98 in November. Both durable and nondurable goods advanced over the month to $239.54 and $235.50, respectively.

TURNOVER RATES PLUNGE

Total accession and separation rates fell to eleven-month lows in November as overall labor turnover activity declined. Total accessions plunged to 2.4 per hundred, a drop of .8 per hundred during November. A big reduction in new hires reflected the sensitivity of employers to economic conditions. New hires fell .7 per hundred with recalls dipping .2 per hundred. Total manufacturing separations dropped .6 per hundred responding primarily to a decline in quits. Layoffs remained unchanged at .9 per hundred over the month.

The durable good accession rate fell .3 per hundred as downturns were recorded in all industry groups except electric and electronic equipment. The increase in the electrical industry was attributed to gains in new hires and recalls. The fabricated metal products accession rate dipped .5 per hundred as a 1.1 rise in recalls was partially offset by a large 1.5 per hundred drop in new hires. Aided by substantial downturns in quits and layoffs, the durable good separation rate dropped from 4.1 in October to 3.5 per hundred in November. Notable losses in hard good separations were in fabricated metal products (-1.2 per hundred), electric and electronic equipment (-1.2 per hundred), and instruments and related products (-1.2 per hundred).

The nondurable good total accession rate plummeted 1.1 per hundred as both new hires and recalls recorded losses. All industry groups registered declines in accessions except printing and publishing which increased .3 per hundred. Notable drops in total separations were recorded in apparel and other textile products, and chemicals and allied products. The nondurable separation rate dipped .5 per hundred, a drop caused primarily by a slump in quits. Layoffs edged downward .1 per hundred as slight increases in textile mill products, and printing and publishing were more than offset by declines elsewhere in the sector.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS GAIN

Spendable earnings moved upward $3.11 to $207.83 during November because of a $4.10 increase in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earnings, spendable earnings adjusted for inflation, grew $.49 despite a .9% increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Real spendable earnings have declined $4.59 since November 1979.

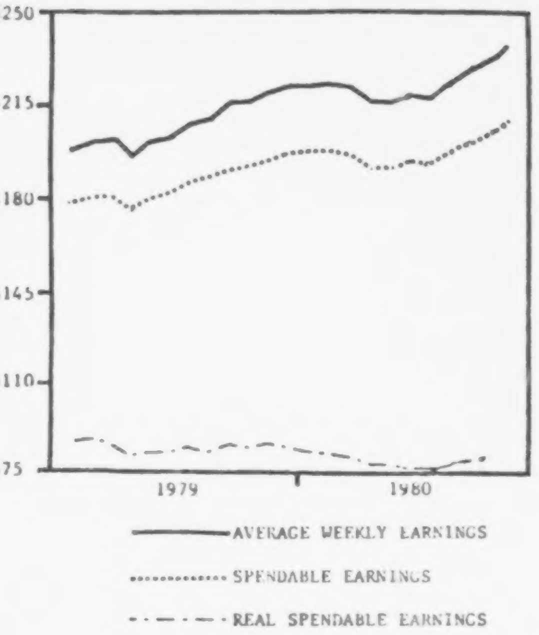
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Average weekly earnings	$236.98	$232.88	$220.06
Spendable earnings	207.83	204.72	194.94
Real spendable earnings	81.06	80.57	85.65

MANHOUR INDEX MAINTAINS UPTREND

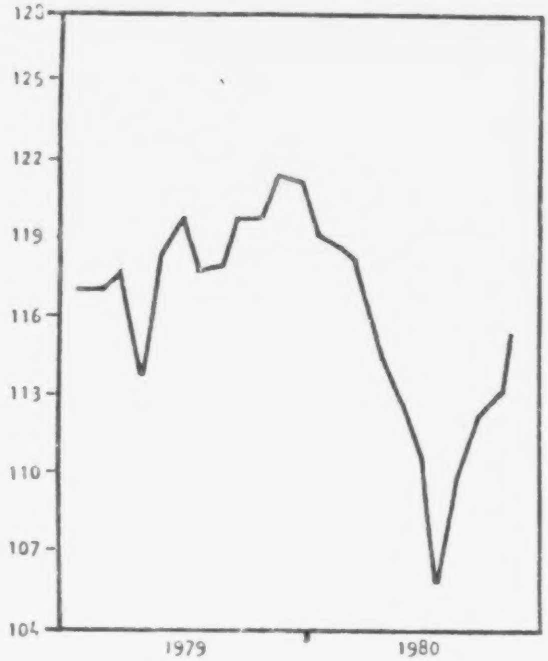
The Manufacturing Production Worker Manhour Index increased for the fourth consecutive month in November. A 1,700 rise in production worker employment caused the Manhour Index to increase 2.0 points to 115.6. The November index was 5.8 less than the year-ago figure of 121.4.

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Production worker manhour index	115.6	113.6	121.4
Durable goods manhour index	141.2	139.1	153.4
Nondurable goods manhour index	107.0	105.2	110.9
Textile manhour index	89.7	88.0	94.9
Apparel manhour index	109.0	107.0	106.4

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980



PRODUCTION WORKER MANHOUR INDEX (1967=100)



WORKWEEK FOR THE NATION RISES

After a slight drop in average weekly hours for October, the workweek for those employed in the nation's manufacturing industries rose 0.2 of an hour during November. Both durable and nondurable goods experienced increases over the month with durable goods the largest gainer at 0.2 hour. All components of the hard good sector except lumber and wood products (-0.1) registered moderate hourly gains. Nondurable good average weekly hours edged up 0.1 hour to reach 39.2. This slight rise was caused by advances within the sector ranging from 0.1 to 0.5 hours. Leather and leather products was the only industry group to record a loss in weekly hours. Apparel and other textile products, and printing and publishing remained unchanged at 35.4 and 37.1, respectively.

HOURLY EARNINGS CLIMB NATIONWIDE

Earnings for the nation's manufacturing production or nonsupervisory workers rose $.08 above October's figure of $7.49 as a result of hourly wage advances in durable and nondurable goods. Durable good earnings climbed $.08 reflecting increases throughout the sector. Primary metal industries realized a large $.15 gain during November. Spurred by advances in tobacco (+$.19), petroleum and coal products (+$.15), and food and kindred products (+$.12), nondurable good hourly earnings increased from $6.96 in October to $7.08 in November.

NATION'S ECONOMIC RECOVERY UNCERTAIN

Any hope of a sustained recovery from recession is fast disappearing with skyrocketing interest rates and continued unchecked inflation. At the latest count, the prime interest rate had set a new record of 21.5%. At the same time, the Consumer Price Index continued to gallop along at double-digit figures.

Earlier attempts to bring inflation under control apparently had little effect on underlying causes of this economic enemy. Efforts by the Federal Reserve, which included hiking the discount rate and limiting credit, did little more than cause a dip in the inflation tidal wave that continues to threaten an already ailing economy.

So, the Federal Reserve has decided to resort to the same game plan as used earlier in the year to continue the battle against inflation. The results look very familiar as the prime interest rate has again reached record levels during the first half of December.

Sectors of the economy hardest hit during late winter and spring--construction, automobiles and steel--will undoubtedly bear the brunt of continued efforts to deal with America's economic problems. Any decline in these sectors of the economy will start at lower levels than before as they are still a long way from levels of last winter.

There is already evidence that construction is again declining. New home sales in October fell 4.4% from September, the third drop in a row. The October level was 18.8% below that of a year ago. Also, mortgage lending commitments and loans fell almost 20% in November.

Automobile sales, which plunged 18% in the last third of November, perked up some during early December. The December level was still 7.5% lower than that of a year ago. With soaring interest rates, the sale of automobiles could fall even further.

Other evidence of economic weakness was seen in the composite index of key indicators, and depressed levels of industrial production.

The composite index of key indicators, though recording its fifth consecutive increase in October, was up only 0.9% from September. The October increase was considerably weaker than the 3.1% gain recorded in September. In light of other distrubing trends, the small increase in the composite index in October could very likely be a harbinger of further economic decline.

Though recording an increase of .4% since its low in July, industrial production in October was still 4.4% below its level of last January. One may well expect to see further drops in industrial production as efforts to control inflation move forward.

SPECIAL FEATURE

THE CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM

WHAT IS THE CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM? (CES)

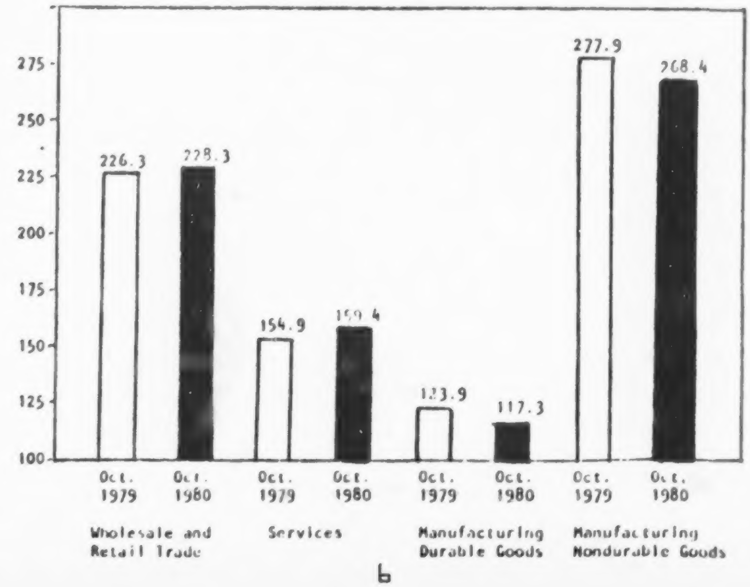
The CES program provides current estimates of employment, hours worked, and earnings of non-supervisory employees. The program is administered by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the United States Department of Labor. This program uses a confidential monthly shuttle schedule which is sent to employers in the state who agree to participate in the program. The form provides space for the employer to report data each month over the course of a year.

The schedules collect information on employment, payroll and hours for the total number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the period which includes the 12th of the month. There are four published components of the CES program: total employment, production workers, hours and earnings. The published data from the CES program include areas in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Data collected serve as a sample of the total universe. A portion of all employers comprise the sample by filling out the form each month. The sample is used to estimate the total employment, average hourly wage, and average hourly workweek.

USES OF CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS DATA

The CES program has a wide variety of uses and users. Some of the main users of these data are private businesses, government, labor unions, educational institutions, trade associations, and the news media. The information is used in many different ways. One of these is in developing employment and unemployment estimates which comprise a major factor in determining the eligibility of South Carolina and areas within the state to receive many millions of dollars in federal funds. These data are also used as a basis for projecting future industrial and occupational trends in South Carolina and the United States. Industries use the data in plant location and marketing research studies, and also as an indication of business cycle swings and potential market demand. Economic development groups, such as the State Development Board, use the information to encourage new businesses to move into South Carolina.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
(IN THOUSANDS)



IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Purchasing Agent	99	None	N/A	14	X		$22,000	X		Greenville
Laboratory Technician	28	None	N/A	16	X		$ 8,500	X		Florence
Social Worker	99	Counselor	99	16	X		$13,000		X	Columbia
Manager Trainee	00	Purchasing Agent	03	16	X		$12,000	X		Charleston
Counselor	48	None	N/A	17	X		$15,500	X		Marion
Supervisor, Garage	98	Auto Mechanic	98	14	X		$12,000	X		Sumter
Director Industrial Relations	99	None	N/A	19	X		$18,000	X		Rock Hill
Cook	99	Owner - Manager	36	8	X		$ 8,000	X		Clinton
Mechanical Draftsman	36	Architectural Draftsman	03	14	X		$10,000	X		Walterboro
Dental Assistant	35	None	N/A	14	X		$ 6,000		X	Beaufort
Electronic Technician	98	None	N/A	14	X		$10,500		X	Barnwell
Manufacturing Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Orangeburg
Combination Welder	67	None	N/A	11	X		$11,440		X	Anderson

* There are currently more than 98,300 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)
November 1980

				Net Change From	
INDUSTRY	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
TOTAL	1190.1	1186.9	1196.1	+ 3.2	- 6.0
MANUFACTURING	387.3	385.6	400.4	+ 1.7	-13.1
Durable Goods	118.5	117.1	124.6	+ 1.4	- 6.1
Nondurable Goods	268.8	268.5	275.8	+ 0.3	- 7.0
MINING	1.8	1.8	1.9	0	- 0.1
CONSTRUCTION	69.0	68.6	75.2	+ 0.4	- 6.2
General Building Contractors	24.4	24.3	27.6	+ 0.1	- 3.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	54.9	54.8	54.9	+ 0.1	0
Railroad Transportation	3.9	3.9	4.0	0	- 0.1
Trucking and Warehousing	15.1	14.7	15.9	+ 0.4	- 0.8
Other Transportation Services	6.9	7.3	6.7	- 0.4	+ 0.2
Communication	14.5	14.5	14.1	0	+ 0.4
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.5	14.4	14.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	230.8	228.8	227.8	+ 2.0	+ 3.0
Wholesale Trade	50.4	49.8	50.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.4
Retail Trade	180.4	179.0	177.8	+ 1.4	+ 2.6
General Merchandising Stores	26.3	25.0	27.5	+ 1.3	- 1.2
Food Stores	34.6	34.7	32.5	- 0.1	+ 2.1
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	20.8	20.8	22.5	0	- 1.7
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.9	10.6	10.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Eating and Drinking Places	49.3	49.7	45.8	- 0.4	+ 3.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	49.0	49.0	47.3	0	+ 1.7
Banking and Credit Agencies	22.1	21.9	21.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Insurance Carriers	11.3	11.3	11.2	0	+ 0.1
SERVICES	157.5	159.2	153.0	- 1.7	+ 4.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.3	15.5	13.5	- 1.2	+ 0.8
Hospitals	13.1	13.0	12.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Educational Services	15.3	15.3	15.6	0	- 0.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	239.8	239.1	235.6	+ 0.7	+ 4.2
Total Federal	35.9	35.9	35.3	0	+ 0.6
Total State	76.1	76.0	74.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
School	31.4	31.4	30.4	0	+ 1.0
Nonschool	44.7	44.6	44.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Total Local	127.8	127.2	125.7	+ 0.6	+ 2.1
School	73.3	73.1	73.5	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Nonschool	54.5	54.1	52.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)
November 1980

INDUSTRY	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Change From	
				Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
MANUFACTURING	387.3	385.6	400.4	+ 1.7	-13.1
DURABLE GOODS	118.5	117.1	124.6	+ 1.4	- 6.1
Lumber and Wood Products	15.5	15.3	16.4	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.9	8.7	9.3	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Furniture and Fixtures	4.8	4.8	5.0	0	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.9	10.8	11.4	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Primary Metal Industries	7.4	7.4	7.0	0	+ 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	13.5	13.2	14.8	+ 0.3	- 1.3
Fab. Structural Metal Products	6.0	5.9	6.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.8	30.3	32.4	+ 0.5	- 1.6
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.8	5.4	- 0.1	- 0.7
Special Industry Machinery	9.6	9.6	9.4	0	+ 0.2
Electric and Electronic Equipment	21.2	20.9	22.0	+ 0.3	- 0.8
Electronic Components and Acces.	8.0	7.9	8.6	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.2	5.9	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Other Durable	9.1	9.2	9.7	- 0.1	- 0.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	268.8	268.5	275.8	+ 0.3	- 7.0
Food and Kindred Products	14.5	14.4	15.3	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Beverages	2.8	2.9	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	136.9	136.7	141.7	+ 0.2	- 4.8
Weaving Mills	87.1	87.3	88.7	- 0.2	- 1.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	40.7	40.8	41.3	- 0.1	- 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	45.5	45.6	46.1	- 0.1	- 0.6
Knitting Mills	10.9	10.7	11.4	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.6	17.4	18.8	+ 0.2	- 1.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	3.5	0	- 0.5
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.6	10.7	11.6	- 0.1	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.5	5.5	5.6	0	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Products	46.6	46.4	46.6	+ 0.2	0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.2	10.3	10.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.8	15.7	16.6	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	7.1	7.0	7.1	+ 0.1	0
Paper and Allied Products	13.8	13.7	14.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.5	3.4	3.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.7	4.6	4.9	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Printing and Publishing	7.2	7.3	7.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.3	32.2	33.3	+ 0.1	- 1.0
Synthetic Fibers	18.9	18.8	19.8	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Other Nondurable	17.5	17.8	17.6	- 0.3	- 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
NOVEMBER 1980

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
MANUFACTURING	310.4	308.7	321.2	236.98	232.88	220.06	41.0	40.5	41.6	5.78	5.75	5.29
DURABLE GOODS	94.3	93.1	98.8	239.54	236.52	225.24	40.6	40.5	42.1	5.90	5.84	5.35
Lumber and Wood Products	12.4	12.3	13.2	209.07	210.76	195.92	41.4	41.9	42.5	5.05	5.03	4.61
Furniture and Fixtures	4.0	4.0	4.2	182.51	182.00	180.03	40.2	40.9	38.8	4.54	4.45	4.64
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.9	8.8	9.3	255.85	253.59	235.72	41.2	41.1	41.5	6.21	6.17	5.68
Fabricated Metal Products	11.1	10.9	12.1	238.05	237.27	220.58	41.4	41.7	42.5	5.75	5.69	5.19
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.8	22.3	23.9	268.27	261.53	251.86	41.4	40.8	43.5	6.48	6.41	5.79
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.8	6.7	255.62	253.78	239.84	41.7	41.4	42.6	6.13	6.13	5.63
Electric and Electronic Equipment	16.9	16.6	17.4	205.90	207.13	201.06	38.2	38.5	41.2	5.39	5.33	4.88
Instruments and Related Products	4.5	4.4	5.0	207.59	199.66	205.44	38.3	37.6	42.8	5.42	5.31	4.80
NONDURABLE GOODS	216.1	215.6	222.4	235.50	231.26	218.18	41.1	40.5	41.4	5.73	5.71	5.27
Food and Kindred Products	8.8	8.7	9.5	204.42	202.90	177.17	40.4	40.5	38.6	5.06	5.01	4.59
Textile Mill Products	119.5	119.3	123.5	227.42	223.99	214.62	41.5	40.8	42.5	5.48	5.49	5.05
Weaving Mills	77.9	78.1	79.0	231.30	229.90	218.54	41.6	41.2	42.6	5.55	5.58	5.13
Weaving Mills, Cotton	36.2	36.3	36.8	230.88	227.96	220.16	41.6	41.0	43.0	5.55	5.56	5.12
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	40.9	41.1	41.5	231.44	231.01	216.49	41.7	41.4	42.2	5.55	5.58	5.13
Knitting Mills	9.0	8.8	9.4	185.17	179.22	198.05	38.1	36.5	42.5	4.86	4.91	4.66
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.3	14.1	15.2	249.90	241.02	225.24	42.5	41.2	42.1	5.88	5.85	5.35
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.4	2.8	237.15	241.89	203.41	45.0	45.9	40.6	5.27	5.27	5.01
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.5	10.3	209.50	198.40	196.62	41.9	40.0	43.5	5.00	4.96	4.52
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.1	38.9	39.5	166.49	162.43	146.26	38.9	38.4	37.6	4.28	4.23	3.89
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.2	9.3	9.2	150.06	148.34	139.87	36.6	36.9	37.2	4.10	4.02	3.76
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.1	13.1	13.8	143.71	141.02	130.28	36.2	35.7	35.5	3.97	3.95	3.67
Paper and Allied Products	10.0	9.9	10.2	372.91	365.40	328.18	44.5	43.5	42.4	8.38	8.40	7.74
Printing and Publishing	3.6	3.6	3.7	231.99	232.84	216.60	37.0	36.9	38.0	6.27	6.31	5.70
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.3	21.2	22.1	327.16	327.92	306.91	41.1	41.3	42.1	7.96	7.94	7.29
Synthetic Fibers	14.3	14.3	15.1	303.28	303.55	283.59	40.6	40.8	41.4	7.47	7.44	6.85

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
NOVEMBER 1980

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
MANUFACTURING	2.4	3.2	2.9	1.7	2.4	2.5	.4	.6	.2	3.0	3.6	3.2	1.3	1.8	1.9	.9	.9	.5
DURABLE GOODS	2.8	3.1	2.9	1.7	1.9	2.5	.7	.8	.1	3.5	4.1	3.3	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.8	.8
Furniture and Fixtures	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.9	*	*	*	3.3	3.4	4.5	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.4	*	.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.3	*	*	.3	2.4	3.1	2.8	1.4	1.8	1.3	*	.6	.6
Fabricated Metal Products	5.1	5.6	3.2	.7	2.2	2.8	3.8	2.7	.1	6.7	8.1	3.1	.7	1.3	1.5	5.3	5.4	.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	2.2	2.5	1.1	1.5	2.1	.5	.6	.1	2.1	2.1	2.8	.7	1.1	1.6	.9	.6	.6
Special Industry Machinery	1.8	2.9	2.9	1.1	2.3	2.4	.1	.1	.1	1.7	2.6	2.0	.8	1.4	1.0	*	.4	.1
Electric and Electronic Equipment	4.0	3.1	3.0	2.5	1.8	2.5	.6	.5	.1	2.9	4.1	2.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	.4	1.3	*
Instruments and Related Products	1.7	2.3	2.9	1.0	1.5	2.5	*	.2	.2	1.3	2.5	1.4	.6	.8	1.0	*	.8	.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.2	3.3	3.0	1.8	2.5	2.6	.3	.5	.2	2.8	3.3	3.3	1.4	1.9	2.1	.6	.5	.3
Food and Kindred Products	3.5	4.1	3.2	2.6	3.6	3.0	.9	.4	.2	3.2	4.1	4.2	1.7	2.2	2.6	.4	.5	.3
Textile Mill Products	2.4	3.1	3.5	2.0	2.5	3.1	.2	.3	.1	3.2	3.3	3.6	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.0	.5	.4
Weaving Mills	2.2	2.9	3.7	1.9	2.6	3.4	.1	.1	.1	3.6	3.3	3.7	1.4	1.9	2.3	1.3	.4	.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	2.3	2.9	3.6	2.0	2.5	3.1	*	.1	.1	3.9	3.1	2.7	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.5	.1	.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	2.0	2.9	3.8	1.8	2.6	3.6	.1	.1	.1	3.1	3.5	3.7	1.4	2.0	2.6	.8	.7	*
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.3	3.2	2.6	1.8	2.1	2.1	.3	.5	.2	2.4	2.8	2.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	.5	.7	.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.6	6.4	4.0	2.9	4.7	3.3	.5	1.5	.4	3.4	5.2	9.1	2.3	3.0	3.1	.1	.7	4.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	3.2	5.6	3.9	2.4	4.0	3.1	.4	1.3	.5	4.1	5.8	4.8	2.9	4.0	3.4	.3	.4	.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.5	3.4	4.0	1.9	2.7	3.1	.5	.5	.5	3.6	5.3	4.4	2.6	3.7	3.5	.2	.4	.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	4.4	7.1	4.5	3.2	4.3	3.2	.7	2.3	.9	4.8	6.3	5.7	3.6	4.4	4.3	.3	.4	.9
Paper and Allied Products	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.4	.2	.1	*	1.3	1.3	1.4	.3	.6	.8	.1	.1	*
Printing and Publishing	3.2	2.9	3.7	2.5	2.7	3.4	.7	.1	.3	1.9	1.7	2.7	1.2	1.3	2.0	.3	.1	.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	.5	1.5	.7	.5	1.1	.5	*	.3	.1	.5	1.9	.7	.3	.4	.4		1.3	.1
Synthetic Fibers	.8	1.3	.6	.5	.7	.5	*	.5	*	.7	3.0	.8	.2	.5	.5	*	2.3	.1

* Rate not published because computation is .05 or less.

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Estimates of manufacturing employment and production workers include full- and part-time workers who also were employed during that pay period in manufacturing industries. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from employment estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

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DECEMBER 1980

HOLIDAY BUYING KEYS INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT

DECEMBER PRODUCES TYPICAL GAIN IN WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Developments in South Carolina's nonagricultural wage and salary employment in December were mostly typical for that month of the year. Dominating the employment scene was the addition of several thousand temporary employees in retail trade establishments as employers geared up for the big pre-Christmas buying spree. In spite of losses in most other sectors of the state's economy, total payroll employment still rose 3,200 above the previous month's level.

All other employment changes at the division level were in the minus column. Some declines were seasonal although layoffs in response to continuing economic problems were also evident in December.

Services registered a loss of 800 with seasonal layoffs at major resort areas of the state. The big decline was in hotels and other lodging places.

Manufacturing employment fell 600. Developments among components of this industry division were mixed with downturns outweighing gains. Seasonal layoffs were responsible for much of the drop. There were also, however, widely scattered reductions in response to continued sluggish demand.

Government was 600 below the previous month's total. Nearly all the decrease (500) was in the state sector with school and nonschool sharing about equally in the loss.

Though exhibiting normal behavior relative to one month ago, December's total payroll employment count compared to one year ago reveals a decline On an average, December to December employment changes over the past 13 years have been a plus 32,200. This year saw a decline of 6,800 as business activity was stifled by galloping inflation and record-setting prime interest rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SHOWS SLIGHT RISE

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged up to 7.0% in December. This represents 92,800 jobless individuals, an increase of 600 over the November level. The increase in joblessness is attributed to continued seasonal influences upon the State's agricultural industry. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.4% in December.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
(IN THOUSANDS)

	Dec. 1980 2/	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net and Percent Change from November 1980 Net	Percent	December 1979 Net	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1327.5	1338.7	1307.5	-11.2	- 0.8	+20.0	+ 1.5
Total Employment 3/	1234.7	1246.5	1243.0	-11.8	- 0.9	- 8.3	- 0.7
Total Unemployment	92.8	92.2	64.5	+ .6	+ 0.7	+28.3	+43.9
Percent Unemployed	7.0	6.9	4.9	----	----	----	----

1/ These data are projected from a 1979 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

WORKWEEK REACHES YEARLY HIGH

South Carolina's manufacturing production worker average weekly hours rose to a yearly high of 41.6 during December. This level represented an increase of 0.6 hour from one month ago and reflects the fact that producers are working longer hours to meet rising demand for their products. The durable good workweek was a hardy 0.8 of an hour above November's average of 41.1. Substantial advances in weekly hours were found in all but two industry groups. These gains ranged from 0.3 in electric and electronic equipment to 1.6 in stone, clay and glass products. As a result of less overtime and layoffs, both instruments and related products, and fabricated metal products each experienced a decline of 0.1 hour from 38.4 and 40.8, respectively.

Nondurable good weekly hours, spurred by moderate increases throughout the sector, rose 0.5 to reach 41.5. Textile mill products, which employs about six out of ten production workers in nondurable manufacturing, rose 0.5 in December. Within this industry, minor hourly losses were recorded in floor covering mills, and yarn and thread mills. These losses were, however, more than offset by gains elsewhere in the sector. The printing and publishing workweek advanced 2.2 hours as employees worked longer hours in order to make deadlines.

MANUFACTURING PAYROLLS INCREASE

Manufacturing hourly earnings inched upward by \$.04 over the month to \$5.85, a level which is \$.51 above that of December 1979. Both durable and nondurable good hourly earnings rose \$.04, reaching \$5.85 and \$5.78, respectively. The largest surge in wages was recorded by special industry machinery (+\$.13) which caused the \$.05 advance in machinery, except electrical. Because of less overtime worked employees in instruments and related products experienced a \$.04 loss in wages, the only decline in a durable good industry.

Nondurable good hourly earnings climbed during December influenced by increases in all industry groups, except textile mill products. Textile mill product hourly wages dropped $.01 to $5.49, reflecting declines in bonus payments in weaving mills, cotton; textile finishing, except wool; and thread and yarn mills. The dominant weaving mill, synthetics, recorded no change at $5.56. Chemicals and allied products had the largest monthly gain of $.12 as employees received premium pay for overtime hours worked.

Average weekly earnings advanced $5.15 from last month's level of $238.21. Overtime and premium pay were responsible for the increase in manufacturing weekly wages. Durable and nondurable goods both registered weekly wage advances during December. Durables rose $6.44 while nondurables increased $4.53.

LABOR TURNOVER STATISTICS DEPRESSED IN DECEMBER

The state's manufacturing accession and separation rates continued to decline during December. The new hire rate for all manufacturing recorded its lowest monthly level since February, 1975. Meanwhile, the quit rate also fell, reaching 1.0 per hundred, the lowest figure ever noted since the Labor Turnover Program began collecting data in 1972. The manufacturing separation rate experienced a drop of .4 per hundred as workers were reluctant to leave their jobs to seek employment elsewhere. Reflecting a downturn in new hires among all durable good industry groups, the durable good accession rate fell .7 per hundred. Notable declines in the hard good sector were in fabricated metal products (-3.0), furniture and fixtures (-1.5), and electric and electronic equipment (-1.0). The slump in the fabricated metal product accession rate was caused by a 2.5 per hundred drop in recalls.

The downward movement in layoffs and quits caused a .9 per hundred slippage in durable good separations. Within the hard good sector, all industry groups, except electric and electronic equipment, experienced downturns in separations. The slight rise in electronics was caused by an increase in layoffs.

Nondurable good accessions fell to 1.6 per hundred in December. This December rate was the lowest since a 1.4 per hundred rate was recorded in November, 1974. The most notable change in accessions was in apparel and other textile products which declined 2.0 per hundred. Chemicals and allied products was the only industry group to have an increase in total accession.

The nondurable good separation rate dipped as a small rise in layoffs was offset by opposite trends in quits. Textile mill products recorded a .6 per hundred drop in total separations. Declines were scattered throughout the textile industry ranging from .6 per hundred to 1.5 per hundred. Textile finishing, except wool, experienced a gain of .4 per hundred during December. Chemicals and allied products rose .7 per hundred with gains in both quits and layoffs.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS ADVANCE

Spendable earnings rose $3.91 to $212.67 in December primarily because of a $5.15 pick-up in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earnings, spendable earnings adjusted for inflation, advanced $.79 to $82.21 in spite of an advance of .9% in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Real spendable earnings were $3.25 less than the figure of $85.46 recorded twelve months earlier.

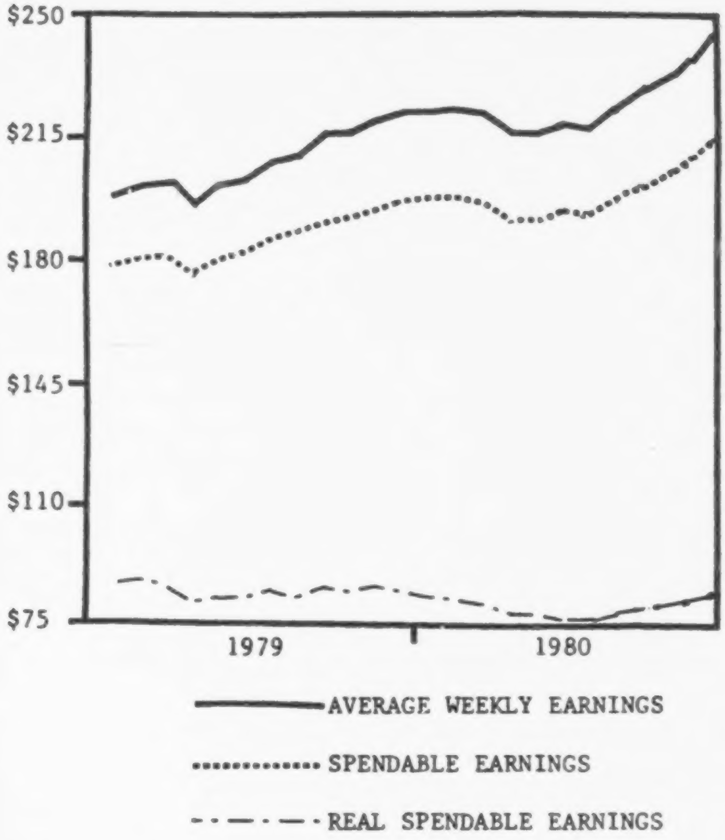
	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Average weekly earnings	$243.36	$238.21	$221.14
Spendable earnings	212.67	208.76	196.56
Real spendable earnings	82.21	81.42	85.46

MANHOUR INDEX CONTINUES UPWARD MOVEMENT

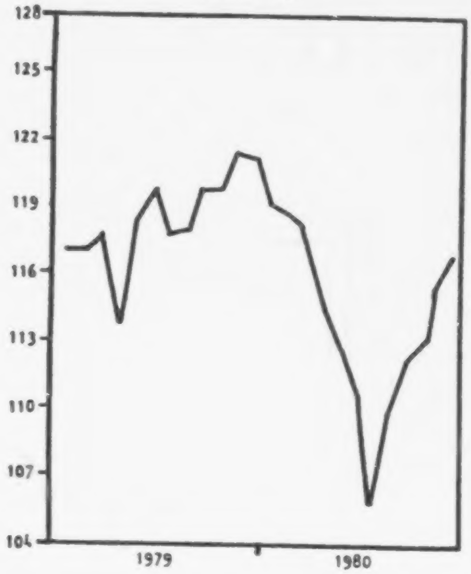
Increasing for the fifth straight month, the manufacturing production worker manhour index edged upward 1.5 to 116.7. The .6 hour gain in the average manufacturing workweek contributed to this rise. The December index was 4.5 points less than the year-ago figure of 121.2.

	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Production worker manhour index	116.7	115.2	121.2
Durable good manhour index	144.2	141.7	153.2
Nondurable good manhour index	107.8	106.6	110.6
Textile manhour index	90.7	89.4	95.1
Apparel manhour index	107.3	107.8	105.6

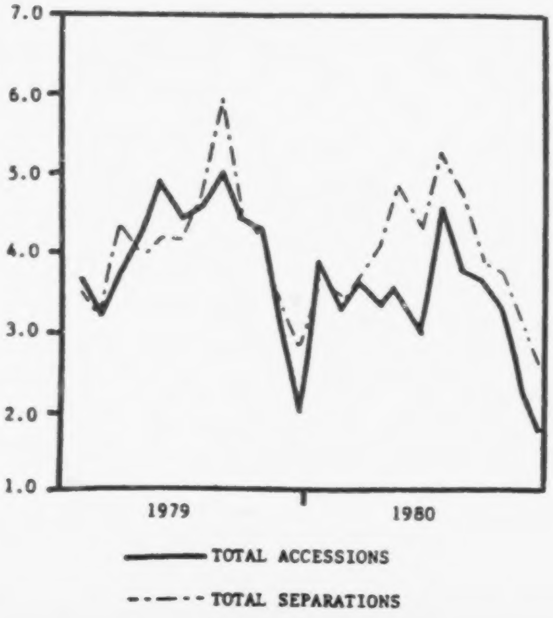
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980

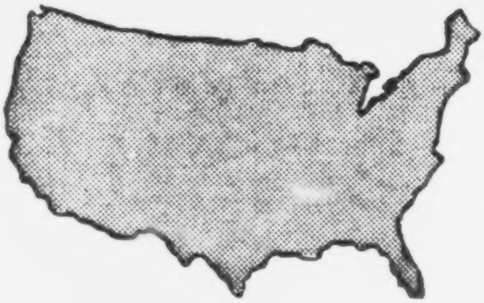


PRODUCTION WORKER MANHOUR INDEX (1967=100)



LABOR TURNOVER RATES PER 100 EMPLOYEES SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980





NATION'S ECONOMY SHOWS SUPRISING STRENGTH IN DECEMBER

The nation's economic performance in December was stronger than expected. In spite of the strain of high interest rates and unchecked inflation, personal income rose 0.9%, housing starts slipped only modestly, and industrial production was up 1.0%.

In view of record high prime interest rates, soaring mortgage rates, and galloping inflation, economists had held out little hope of seeing anything positive in December.

Although there was such an unexpected show of strength, most indicators pointed downward. The Index of Leading Economic Indicators fell 0.8% in December after six consecutive increases. This development alone confirmed for some that the nation's economic performance was slowing.

Industrial production, though higher in December, increased at a slower rate than for the previous three months.

Retail sales fell 1.3% in December following a 1.6% rise in November. This component of economic activity is expected to register insignificant gains in the immediate future.

Construction permits for future housing units were .9% lower in December than in November. Judging from this indication, the surprising strength in housing starts may be short-lived.

NATIONAL WORKWEEK ADVANCES

The nation's workweek for manufacturing production or nonsupervisory workers climbed 0.8 to 41.0 in December. The durable and nondurable good sectors both contributed to the rise in manufacturing average weekly hours. Durable goods posted the largest increase of 1.0 hour over the month. This jump was influenced by hourly advances throughout the hard good sector. Nondurable good weekly hours rose 0.6 to 39.9 reflecting moderate gains in all industry groups, except tobacco manufacturers, and petroleum and coal products.

WAGES FOR THE NATION INCREASE

December's average hourly earnings in manufacturing for the nation were up $.11 above November's average of $7.59. Both the durable and nondurable good sectors contributed to the surge in hourly earnings. Durable good earnings advanced $.13, a rise influenced primarily by large gains in transportation equipment (+$.29), and primary metals (+$.14). Lumber and wood products was the only durable good industry group to register a loss in earnings in December. Nondurable good hourly earnings increased from $6.79 in November to $6.85 in December. Within the soft good sector, earning increases ranged from a whopping $.44 in tobacco to $.04 in each of the following: food and kindred products; apparel and other textile products; and leather and leather products. Petroleum and coal product hourly earnings dropped $.20 from $10.51 in November.

SPECIAL FEATURE

NEW PLANT ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

This is a list of new firm announcements of establishments which will locate in South Carolina in the near future.

NAME OF PLANT	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Fairfield Mfg. Co.	Westminster	100 (initially)	Construction to begin late 1981, completion late 1982. Will produce planetary hydrostatic drives.
Holiday Inn	Columbia	150	Motel with 200 rooms to open fall 1981.
Rite Aid Corp.	Columbia	50	Discount pharmacy to open late 1981.
Westinghouse	Spartanburg	100	Nuclear service division, operational by 1984.
United Technologies	Columbia	1400	Diesel fuel injection systems plant to be completed by early 1982.
Celanese Fibers Co.	Rock Hill	50	New facility to manufacture polybenzimidazole; production to begin late 1982 or early 1983.
Energy Conversion Corp., Inc.	Hampton Co.	85	Plant to produce 20 million gallons of ethyl alcohol a year; scheduled to start operations in mid-1982.
Greenwood Mills	Orangeburg	175	Corduroy dyeing and finishing plant with capacity of 750,000 yards a week; operaing early 1981.
Kalfon Spice and Coffees, Ltd.	Pelion	50	Produces coffees, teas and more than 30 spices. Also will be used for warehousing and the woodworking operation for spice racks and samplers; operational May 1981.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education	Hours Desired			Relocate		
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/	(Highest Grade Completed)	Full Time	Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Yes	No	Location of Applicant*
Auditor	60	Controller	99	16	X		$25,000	X		Greenville
Manager, Personnel	99	Manager, Office	99	16	X		$14,000		X	Spartanburg
Insurance Adjuster	48	Social Worker	15	16	X		$13,500		X	Charleston
Secretary	24	Bookkeeper	12	14	X		$ 7,500	X		Columbia
Welder	96	None	N/A	12	X		$10,400		X	Walterboro
Auto Mechanic	18	Doffer	24	8	X		$10,400		X	Chester
Psychologist	00	Keypunch Operator	36	16	X		$ 8,320	X		Lancaster
Reporter	48	Office Manager	60	12	X		$ 7,800	X		Hartsville
Machinist	33	None	N/A	10	X		$10,400	X		Georgetown
Counselor	84	Administrative Assistant	18	18	X		$15,000	X		Gaffney
Lawyer	24	None	N/A	16	X		$20,000	X		Camden
Social Psychologist	48	Cashier	12	16	X		$10,000	X		Conway
Secretary	45	Administrative Clerk	12	14	X		$11,500		X	Newberry

* There are currently more than 94,200 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience - "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(In Thousands)
December 1980

INDUSTRY	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Change From	
				Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
TOTAL	1191.9	1188.7	1198.7	+ 3.2	- 6.8
MANUFACTURING	385.8	386.4	400.3	- 0.6	-14.5
Durable Goods	117.5	117.7	123.9	- 0.2	- 6.4
Nondurable Goods	268.3	268.7	276.4	- 0.4	- 8.1
MINING	1.8	1.8	1.9	0	- 0.1
CONSTRUCTION	68.5	68.6	74.1	- 0.1	- 5.6
General Building Contractors	24.3	24.1	27.0	+ 0.2	- 2.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	54.6	55.0	54.4	- 0.4	+ 0.2
Railroad Transportation	4.0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Trucking and Warehousing	15.0	15.0	15.9	0	- 0.9
Other Transportation Services	6.8	7.0	6.1	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Communication	14.4	14.5	14.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.4	14.5	14.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	236.2	230.5	233.3	+ 5.7	+ 2.9
Wholesale Trade	50.5	50.3	50.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Retail Trade	185.7	180.2	183.1	+ 5.5	+ 2.6
General Merchandising Stores	29.8	26.1	30.6	+ 3.7	- .8
Food Stores	34.8	34.7	33.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	20.9	20.8	22.4	+ 0.1	- 1.5
Apparel and Accessory Stores	11.8	10.8	11.9	+ 1.0	- 0.1
Eating and Drinking Places	48.6	49.3	45.5	- 0.7	+ 3.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	48.9	48.9	47.5	0	+ 1.4
Banking and Credit Agencies	22.1	22.0	21.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Insurance Carriers	11.3	11.3	11.3	0	0
SERVICES	156.7	157.5	152.5	- 0.8	+ 4.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.3	14.3	12.6	- 1.0	+ 0.7
Hospitals	13.0	13.1	12.1	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Educational Services	15.6	15.4	15.8	+ 0.2	- 0.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	239.4	240.0	234.7	- 0.6	+ 4.7
Total Federal	35.9	35.9	35.4	0	+ 0.5
Total State	75.6	76.1	73.8	- 0.5	+ 1.8
School	31.1	31.4	29.6	- 0.3	+ 1.5
Nonschool	44.5	44.7	44.2	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Total Local	127.9	128.0	125.5	- 0.1	+ 2.4
School	73.5	73.5	73.0	0	+ 0.5
Nonschool	54.4	54.5	52.5	- 0.1	+ 1.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)
December 1980

INDUSTRY	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Change From Nov. 1980	Net Change From Dec. 1979
MANUFACTURING	385.8	386.4	400.3	- 0.6	-14.5
DURABLE GOODS	117.5	117.7	123.9	- 0.2	- 6.4
Lumber and Wood Products	15.3	15.5	16.3	- 0.2	- 1.0
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.8	8.9	9.2	- 0.1	- 0.4
Furniture and Fixtures	4.8	4.8	5.0	0	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.9	10.8	11.3	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	7.4	7.3	7.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	13.4	13.4	14.8	0	- 1.4
Fab. Structural Metal Products	5.9	6.0	6.2	- 0.1	- 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.0	30.9	32.3	+ 0.1	- 1.3
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.7	5.5	0	- 0.8
Special Industry Machinery	9.7	9.7	9.5	0	+ 0.2
Electric and Electronic Equipment	20.8	20.8	22.1	0	- 1.3
Electronic Components and Acces.	7.8	7.8	8.6	0	- 0.8
Instruments and Related Products	5.1	5.1	5.8	0	- 0.7
Other Durable	8.8	9.1	9.2	- 0.3	- 0.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	268.3	268.7	276.4	- 0.4	- 8.1
Food and Kindred Products	14.3	14.4	15.2	- 0.1	- 0.9
Beverages	2.7	2.8	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.2
Textile Mill Products	137.2	136.9	142.2	+ 0.3	- 5.0
Weaving Mills	86.9	87.1	88.7	- 0.2	- 1.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	40.6	40.6	41.5	0	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	45.3	45.5	46.2	- 0.2	- 0.9
Knitting Mills	11.3	11.0	11.6	+ 0.3	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.7	17.6	18.8	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	3.3	0	- 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.6	10.6	11.6	0	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.6	5.5	5.8	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Products	46.4	46.7	46.8	- 0.3	- 0.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.0	10.3	10.2	- 0.3	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.8	15.8	16.4	0	- 0.6
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	7.1	7.1	7.2	0	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	13.9	13.8	14.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0	0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.8	4.6	4.9	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	7.4	7.3	7.4	+ 0.1	0
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.2	32.2	33.3	0	- 1.1
Synthetic Fibers	18.8	18.8	19.7	0	- 0.9
Other Nondurable	16.9	17.4	17.5	- 0.5	- 0.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
DECEMBER 1980

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
MANUFACTURING	308.9	309.4	320.7	243.36	238.21	222.14	41.6	41.0	41.6	5.85	5.81	5.34
DURABLE GOODS	93.3	93.5	98.4	251.40	244.96	227.04	41.9	41.1	42.2	6.00	5.96	5.38
Lumber and Wood Products	12.3	12.4	13.1	217.00	209.07	201.34	42.8	41.4	43.3	5.07	5.05	4.65
Furniture and Fixtures	4.0	4.0	4.2	205.91	200.10	181.74	41.1	40.1	39.0	5.01	4.99	4.66
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.9	8.9	9.2	299.07	287.30	248.52	45.8	44.2	43.6	6.53	6.50	5.70
Fabricated Metal Products	11.0	11.0	12.2	235.42	234.77	225.13	40.8	40.9	42.8	5.77	5.74	5.26
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.9	22.8	23.9	284.26	274.26	247.38	43.2	42.0	42.8	6.58	6.53	5.78
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.8	6.8	274.52	261.44	239.27	43.3	42.1	42.2	6.34	6.21	5.67
Electric and Electronic Equipment	16.5	16.5	17.5	210.75	208.74	204.02	39.1	38.8	41.3	5.39	5.38	4.94
Instruments and Related Products	4.3	4.3	4.9	204.90	206.98	207.10	38.3	38.4	42.7	5.35	5.39	4.95
NONDURABLE GOODS	215.6	215.9	222.3	239.87	235.34	220.13	41.5	41.0	41.3	5.78	5.74	5.33
Food and Kindred Products	8.7	8.8	9.4	204.42	198.40	177.10	40.4	39.6	37.6	5.06	5.01	4.71
Textile Mill Products	119.7	119.5	124.0	230.03	227.70	215.82	41.9	41.4	42.4	5.49	5.50	5.09
Weaving Mills	77.7	77.9	79.3	232.96	230.18	218.08	41.9	41.4	42.1	5.56	5.56	5.18
Weaving Mills, Cotton	36.2	36.2	36.9	232.68	229.77	219.81	42.0	41.4	43.1	5.54	5.55	5.10
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	40.8	41.0	41.6	232.41	230.18	216.82	41.8	41.4	41.3	5.56	5.56	5.25
Knitting Mills	9.3	9.0	9.5	202.50	187.72	206.15	40.1	38.0	43.4	5.05	4.94	4.75
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.3	14.2	15.2	252.14	254.40	229.30	43.1	42.9	42.7	5.85	5.93	5.37
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.4	2.7	238.87	237.15	213.95	44.9	45.0	42.2	5.32	5.27	5.07
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.4	10.3	206.17	209.50	199.78	41.4	41.9	44.2	4.98	5.00	4.52
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.8	39.1	39.2	164.44	163.62	148.52	38.6	38.5	37.6	4.26	4.25	3.95
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	9.3	9.2	159.00	148.60	142.11	38.5	36.6	37.3	4.13	4.06	3.81
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.1	13.1	13.6	147.63	142.99	134.30	37.0	36.2	36.2	3.99	3.95	3.71
Paper and Allied Products	10.1	9.9	10.1	380.58	378.00	350.00	45.2	45.0	44.7	8.42	8.40	7.83
Printing and Publishing	3.7	3.6	3.7	244.83	228.38	218.31	38.8	36.6	38.3	6.31	6.24	5.70
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.2	21.3	22.1	342.72	332.86	301.90	42.0	41.4	41.3	8.16	8.04	7.31
Synthetic Fibers	14.3	14.3	15.0	317.12	308.10	283.15	41.4	40.7	40.8	7.66	7.57	6.94

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
DECEMBER 1980

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
MANUFACTURING	1.7	2.4	2.0	1.2	1.7	1.7	.3	.4	.1	2.5	2.9	2.7	1.2	1.3	1.4	.8	.8	.6
DURABLE GOODS	1.9	2.6	2.2	1.0	1.6	1.8	.6	.7	.1	2.5	3.4	2.8	.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	.8
Furniture and Fixtures	1.0	2.5	1.4	1.0	2.4	1.3	*	.1	*	2.9	3.3	2.5	1.1	.9	1.2	1.0	1.3	.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.1	*	*	.2	1.1	2.3	2.2	.7	1.3	1.0	*	*	.5
Fabricated Metal Products	2.2	5.2	1.9	.6	.9	1.5	1.2	3.7	*	3.8	6.7	2.9	.8	.7	.8	2.3	5.2	.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.5	.1	.4	*	1.6	1.9	2.6	.6	.7	1.1	.4	.6	1.0
Special Industry Machinery	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.4	*	.1	*	1.4	1.7	1.9	.6	.8	1.2	.2	*	*
Electric and Electronic Equipment	1.9	2.9	2.9	.9	1.9	2.4	.3	.5	.2	3.0	2.8	2.2	.9	.9	1.2	1.1	.7	.3
Instruments and Related Products	1.5	1.6	1.0	.7	.9	.7	.4	.1	*	1.2	1.3	1.9	.5	.6	.8	*	*	.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	1.6	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.6	.2	.3	.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	1.1	1.4	1.4	.7	.6	.4
Food and Kindred Products	2.5	3.4	2.9	2.1	2.6	2.7	.3	.8	.1	2.8	3.1	6.7	1.3	1.7	2.0	.8	.4	3.7
Textile Mill Products	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.3	1.9	1.9	.2	.2	.1	2.4	3.0	2.5	1.1	1.4	1.5	.6	.8	.1
Weaving Mills	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.3	1.8	2.0	*	.1	*	2.4	3.3	2.6	1.1	1.4	1.6	.6	1.0	.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	*	*	*	2.4	3.7	2.6	1.1	1.4	1.6	.6	1.3	*
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	1.4	2.0	2.2	1.3	1.7	2.1	.1	.1	*	2.4	3.0	2.6	1.1	1.4	1.6	.6	.8	.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.2	2.0	1.6	.5	.3	.1	2.6	2.2	2.0	.8	1.1	.9	1.1	.5	.1
Floor Covering Mills	1.6	3.6	2.0	1.5	2.9	1.3	*	.5	.5	1.9	3.4	3.0	1.3	2.3	2.1	.1	.1	.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	3.9	2.0	1.4	2.8	1.6	.3	.7	.2	4.5	4.1	3.8	2.2	2.9	2.0	1.6	.4	.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.3	2.2	1.9	.9	1.6	1.4	.3	.4	.4	4.5	3.6	2.9	1.4	2.2	2.1	2.6	.4	.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	2.0	5.0	2.0	1.3	3.4	1.5	.2	1.1	.4	5.1	4.5	3.8	2.6	3.2	2.5	1.5	.3	.6
Paper and Allied Products	.7	1.2	1.2	.5	.9	1.0	.1	.1	.1	1.1	1.2	2.0	.4	.4	.5	.1	.1	.9
Printing and Publishing	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.6	.7	.5	.2	1.4	1.9	2.4	.9	1.2	1.9	.3	.2	*
Chemicals and Allied Products	.9	.6	.7	.7	.5	.5	*	*	.1	1.6	.9	1.0	.4	.3	.4	.6	.4	*
Synthetic Fibers	1.1	.6	.5	.9	.5	.3	*	*	.1	1.7	1.0	1.1	.3	.2	.6	1.0	.6	.2

* Rate not published because computation is .05 or less.

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Estimates of manufacturing employment and production workers include full- and part-time workers who also were employed during that pay period in manufacturing industries. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from employment estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

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JANUARY 1981

SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS DOMINATE STATE'S EMPLOYMENT

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES SEASONAL DOWNTURN

January's decline of 19,800 in nonagricultural wage and salary employment was spread throughout all industry divisions, except mining. The curtailment of temporary Christmas help in general merchandise stores, and apparel and accessory stores coupled with losses in eating and drinking places caused retail trade to register the largest drop (-8,300) of any industry division during January.

Inclement weather and high mortgage rates contributed to the downward movement in construction. The dip (-1,400) in general building contractors was partially attributed to a slowdown in the construction of single family dwellings. The overall construction decrease was 2,900 in January.

Government employment, influenced by a seasonal slide in state schools for semester break, slipped 2,800, tapering off at 240,200. A minute upturn in federal government (+200) could not offset the downward movement in schools. Educational services edged downward, losing 3,000; this drop generated an overall loss of 2,800 in the services division.

Manufacturing employment fell 2,000 in January. Approximately 65% of the drop was in the durable good sector. Stone, clay and glass products, and fabricated metal products experienced decreases of 500 each; smaller reductions of 300 and 200 were recorded in lumber and wood products, and electric and electronic equipment, respectively. On the brighter side, a 200 gain was noted in machinery, except electrical.

The nondurable sector, affected by diversified trends, lost 700 in January. Food and kindred products (-500), textile mill products (-500), and apparel and other finished products (-300) each experienced slumps in employment. Partially offsetting these losses were advances in paper and allied products (+100), printing and publishing (+100), and chemicals and allied products (+400).

South Carolina's year-ago employment figures were 1,700 more than in January 1981. However, all industry divisions, except manufacturing, have picked up employees in comparison with levels registered twelve months earlier.

SEASONAL DECLINES BOOST UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

South Carolina's unemployment rate climbed to 8.0% in January. This represents 104,300 jobless individuals, an increase of 7,500 over the December level. The increase in joblessness is attributed to seasonal reductions in most of the major industry divisions. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.4% in January.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
(IN THOUSANDS)

				Net and Percent Change from			
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	December 1980		January 1980	
	1981 2/	1980	1980	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1304.6	1305.7	1276.1	- 1.1	- 0.1	+28.5	+ 2.2
Total Employment 3/	1200.3	1208.9	1202.4	- 8.6	- 0.7	- 2.1	- 0.2
Total Unemployment	104.3	96.8	73.7	+ 7.5	+ 7.7	+30.6	+41.5
Percent Unemployed	8.0	7.4	5.8	----	----	----	----

1/ These data are projected from a 1980 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes

REDUCED OVERTIME CAUSES SLUMP IN AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

Reductions in both overtime and work force caused the manufacturing workweek for South Carolina to move downward 1.0 hour to 40.7 during January. Manufacturers in the durable and nondurable good sectors resorted to regulating workweeks in order to control an increase in inventories and a shortage of new orders. Durable good weekly hours plunged from 41.9 in December to 40.2 in January as all industry groups reported considerable curtailments in business activities. Within the hard good sector, sizable hourly losses ranged from 1.2 in fabricated metal products to 3.2 in stone, clay, and glass products. The nondurable good workweek dipped 0.8 to 40.8 over the month, a figure 0.2 below that recorded one year earlier. This slip was the result of hourly downturns in all industry groups except food and kindred products, and printing and publishing. Textile mill products dipped 0.7 hour reflecting a cutback in overtime and minor layoffs.

EARNINGS RESPOND TO MINIMUM WAGE AND COST-OF-LIVING INCREASES

The minimum wage which reached $3.35 in January caused average hourly earnings to advance $.04. This hike was $.52 above the January 1980 level of $5.38. Although both durable and nondurable goods experienced wage rate increases including cost-of-living adjustments, the hard good sector realized the largest overall gain of $.08. Incentive bonuses earned by employees in lumber and wood products; fabricated metal products; machinery, except electrical;

and electric and electronic equipment also helped to boost durable good hourly earnings. Because of wage advances in all industry groups except textile mill products, and apparel and other textile products, nondurable good earnings registered a small gain of $.02 reaching $5.81. Textile mill product hourly earnings remained unchanged at $5.50 as wage rate increases were offset by less premium pay for hours worked.

The advance in average hourly earnings was overshadowed by the dip in weekly hours. This caused a drop in manufacturing weekly earnings of $4.23. Durable goods lost $7.02 primarily because of the slump in hours worked. Nondurable good weekly earnings fell $3.81.

NEW HIRES KINDLE SURGE IN ACCESSION RATES

In the manufacturing sector of South Carolina, labor turnover accession rates rose .8 per hundred reflecting employer confidence in an expanding economy. The rate at which workers were hired improved by .7 per hundred indicating a rise in demand for products. The quit rate, which is an indicator of economic health, advanced as workers were willing to leave their jobs to look for better positions. The separation rate for all manufacturing climbed .6 per hundred as terminations were initiated by both employers and employees. Layoff rates were constant at 1.0 per hundred.

The level of new hires jumped .4 per hundred which caused the durable good accession rate to move upward from 2.3 to 2.5 per hundred. This increase in accession was reflected in all industry groups except machinery, except electrical, and electric and electronic equipment. Recalls dropped .3 per hundred caused primarily by a dip in the machinery industry. Spurred by increased terminations, quits and layoffs, the durable good separation rate rose .7 per hundred. Because of a substantial drop in layoffs, machinery, except electrical, lost workers at a rate of only 1.0 per hundred during January. The electric and electronic equipment separation rate surpassed all other industry groups as layoffs zoomed from .9 to 2.9 per hundred.

The nondurable good accession rate experienced a 1.1 per hundred advance reflecting gains in all industry groups coupled with hikes in new hires and recalls. Notable increases in accessions were recorded by apparel and other textile products, chemical and allied products, and paper and allied products. New hires rose at the rate of .8 per hundred as employers saw the need to expand their staff in view of rising demand for goods. Separation rates for the soft good sector advanced .5 per hundred. Quits, which reflect the way workers feel about the economy, rose moderately throughout the sector. Layoff rates declined during January in all industry groups other than food and kindred products as fewer pink slips were handed out. Lagging sales, seasonal layoffs, and inventory buildups were responsible for a 4.2 per hundred increase in the food and kindred product layoff rate.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS DECLINE

Spendable earnings dropped $3.21 to $210.22 during December because of a $4.23 dip in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earnings, spendable earnings adjusted for inflation, were down $1.86 to $80.64 due to an .8% gain in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Real spendable earnings have decreased $3.27 since January 1980.

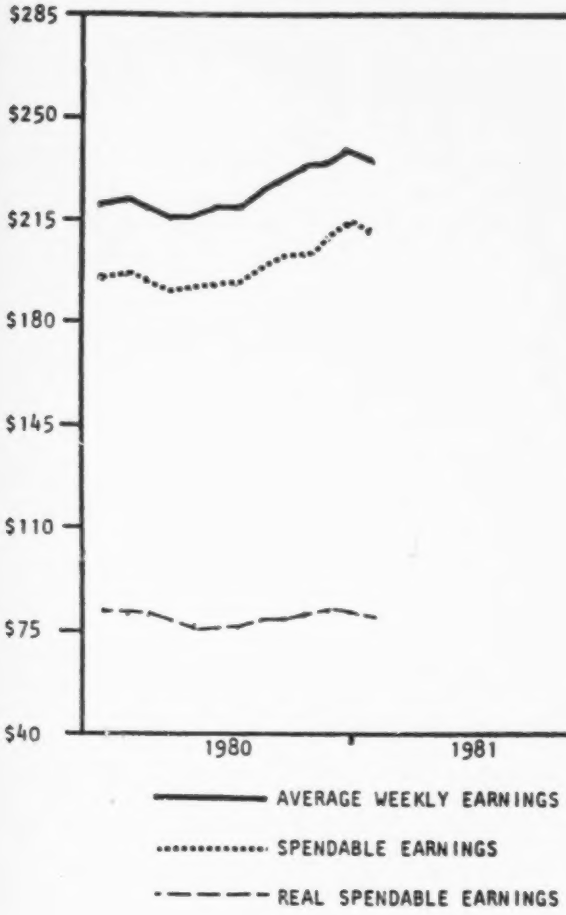
	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
Average weekly earnings	$240.13	$244.36	$221.12
Spendable earnings	210.22	213.43	195.77
Real spendable earnings	80.64	82.50	83.91

MANHOUR INDEX ON THE DOWNTURN

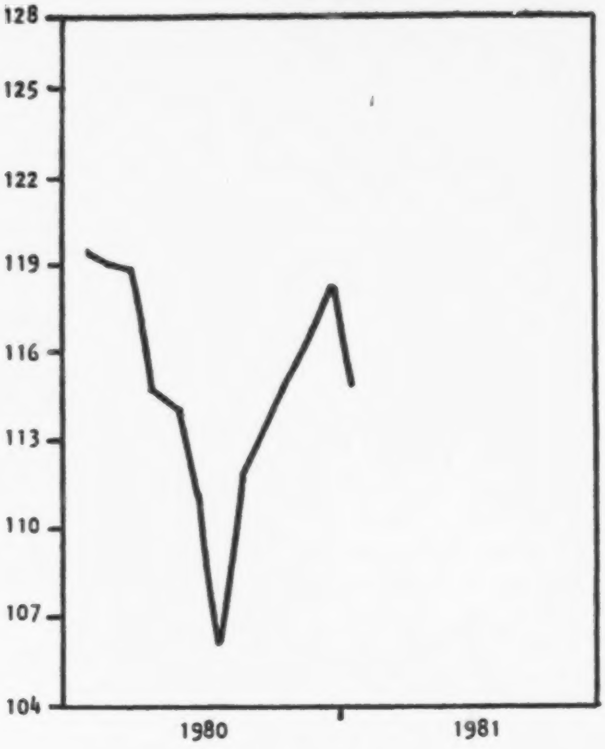
The manufacturing production worker manhour index fell 3.2 to 114.9 during January. This slump was caused by a 1,000 drop in production worker employment coupled with a 1.0 hour loss in the average workweek. This was the first downward movement since July 1980. The January index was 4.5 points less than the year-ago figure of 119.4.

	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
Production worker manhour index	114.9	118.1	119.4
Durable good manhour index	139.0	144.1	149.3
Nondurable good manhour index	107.3	109.3	109.6
Textile manhour index	90.2	92.1	94.5
Apparel manhour index	104.5	106.2	102.0

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE
EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1980 - 1981



PRODUCTION WORKER
MANHOUR INDEX
(1967=100)



NATION'S ECONOMY ACCELERATES SLOWLY

Despite downward expectations, some of the leading economic indicators in the U. S. exhibited robust expansion in January. A strong 0.9% rise in personal income resulted from increases in both employment and the average manufacturing workweek.

Housing starts, influenced by the unchanged 15% mortgage rates, edged upward at a slow pace picking up 3.4% in January. The climb was caused primarily by a surge in multifamily apartment buildings. Starts in single family dwellings reached the lowest level since July. On the negative side, high mortgage rates resulted in 12% curtailment in used home sales.

On the strength of sales, U. S. inventories fell in December for the first time in five years, declining 0.2%. Following the loss in inventories, the advancement of 0.6% in industrial production during January was expected. This was the sixth gain in a row. However, industrial production is still climbing at a sluggish pace. The slowdown in the rate of increase in production was expected because output had almost recovered the ground lost during the 1980 recession.

Following the 1.3% drop in December, retail sales advanced 2% during January. This upward movement should continue and become stronger during the coming months, according to leading economists.

NATIONAL WORKWEEK EXPERIENCES CUTBACK

The nation's manufacturing production workers lost 1.0 hour in an average week as employers cut overtime by 14% in January. The drop in overtime was reflected in both durable and nondurable good industries. Workers employed in the hard good sector were hardest hit by the decline, with overtime down 17%. Durable good average weekly hours dropped 1.1 from 41.6. The nondurable good workweek fell 0.7 of an hour as overtime decreased 7% over the month. Textile mill products, and apparel and other textile products were the only two industry groups to report slumps in the workweek of at least one full hour. Tobacco manufacturers recorded the only increase in the number of hours worked.

WAGES ADVANCE FOR THE NATION

Average hourly earnings for the nation's production workers rose $.04 to reach $7.73. Most of this increase was caused by a $.07 hike in nondurable goods. In spite of a wage loss of $.26 in petroleum and coal products and $.02 in paper and allied products, soft goods climbed from $6.86 to $6.93. The largest hourly earnings gain was $.46 registered by tobacco manufacturers. Durable good hourly wages, on the strength of increases in all industry groups except transportation equipment, edged upward $.02 above last month's level of $8.24. Advances within the hard good sector ranged from $.02 to $.09. Transportation equipment recorded a drop in earnings of $.08.

SPECIAL FEATURE

NEW PLANT ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

This is a list of new firm announcements of establishments which will locate in South Carolina in the near future.

NAME OF PLANT	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
A. T. Massey Coal Co.	Charleston	Unknown	Will be able to handle 8 to 12 million tons of coal a year. Open by 1985.
Evrodrive, Inc.	Spartanburg	100 (initially)	Produces power transmission equipment. Completed by 1982.
Bowater North America Corp.	Greenville	50-60 (initially)	Headquarters to be established by beginning of 1982. This plant produces newsprint and magazine paper.
Dresser Industries, Inc.	Greenville	50	Plant will repair and manufacture parts for large industrial equipment. Open this summer.
Dun & Bradstreet	Greenville	80	Will gather information on businesses from throughout the nation. Will also have publishing, broadcasting and marketing services. Open March 1981.
Bausch & Lomb	Greenville	100	Will manufacture contact lense solutions. This will be the first plant of it's kind for Bausch & Lomb. Will take several years to build.
Digital Equipment Corp.	Greenville	25 (initially)	Will eventually employ approximately 600 people. Produces mini-computers. Completed mid-1981.
Canal Industries of Conway and Stora Kopparberg of Falun, Sweden	Camden & Marlboro Counties	Unknown	A sawmill will be built in Camden and a newsplant paper mill in Marlboro. The sawmill expected to be open by mid-1982 will eventually produce 60 million board feet of sawn timber annually.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education	Hours Desired			Relocate		
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/	(Highest Grade Completed)	Full Time	Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Yes	No	Location of Applicant*
Programmer, Analyst	99	Data Processing Manager	84	14	X		$23,000		X	Charleston
Surveyor	40	Quality Control Supervisor	30	14	X		$15,000	X		Florence
Administrative Assistant	99	Secretary	24	12	X		$10,000		X	Spartanburg
Auditor	99	Controller	19	16	X		$25,000	X		Greenville
Advertising, Sales	21	Marketing Work	21	16	X		$11,440		X	Columbia
Carpenter	48	Pipelayer	29	12	X		$14,560		X	Seneca
Chemist	06	None	N/A	16	X		$16,000	X		Rock Hill
Dental Assistant	99	None	N/A	13	X		$7,500		X	Union
Registered Nurse	46	None	N/A	15	X		$11,735		X	Anderson
General Clerk	12	Electrical Assembler	12	13	X		$ 6,968		X	Beaufort
School Principal	99	Teacher	99	16	X		$10,000		X	Greenwood
Urban Planner	46	None	N/A	18	X		$10,000		X	Orangeburg
Superintendent, Construction	98	None	N/A	16	X		$13,000	X		Marion

* There are currently more than 100,200 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(In Thousands)
January 1981

INDUSTRY	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Net Change From Dec. 1980	Net Change From Jan. 1980
TOTAL	1175.7	1195.5	1177.4	-19.8	- 1.7
MANUFACTURING	387.8	389.8	399.4	- 2.0	-11.6
Durable Goods	116.9	118.2	123.6	- 1.3	- 6.7
Nondurable Goods	270.9	271.6	275.8	- 0.7	- 4.9
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	69.0	71.9	72.2	- 2.9	- 3.2
General Building Contractors	24.5	25.9	27.8	- 1.4	- 3.3
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	53.9	54.2	53.1	- 0.3	+ 0.8
Railroad Transportation	3.9	4.0	4.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Trucking and Warehousing	14.8	14.9	15.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Other Transportation Services	6.5	6.7	5.3	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Communication	14.8	14.7	14.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	13.9	13.9	14.5	0	- 0.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	221.2	229.9	219.2	- 8.7	+ 2.0
Wholesale Trade	49.5	49.9	48.7	- 0.4	+ 0.8
Retail Trade	171.7	180.0	170.5	- 8.3	+ 1.2
General Merchandising Stores	25.6	29.6	26.4	- 4.0	- 0.8
Food Stores	33.0	33.0	32.0	0	- 1.0
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	20.9	21.0	22.0	- 0.1	- 1.1
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.2	11.6	10.0	- 1.4	+ 0.2
Eating and Drinking Places	44.2	45.8	42.5	- 1.6	+ 1.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	47.3	47.7	45.9	- 0.4	+ 1.4
Banking and Credit Agencies	21.6	21.6	20.9	0	+ 0.7
Insurance Carriers	10.7	10.8	10.7	- 0.1	0
SERVICES	154.4	157.1	150.6	- 2.7	+ 3.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	11.7	11.8	11.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Hospitals	13.0	13.1	12.1	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Educational Services	14.1	17.1	15.9	- 3.0	- 1.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	240.2	243.0	235.1	- 2.8	+ 5.1
Total Federal	36.4	36.2	35.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Total State	74.1	76.9	73.4	- 2.8	+ 0.7
School	29.2	31.9	29.2	- 2.7	0
Nonschool	44.9	45.0	44.2	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Total Local	129.7	129.9	125.8	- 0.2	+ 3.9
School	75.6	76.0	74.0	- 0.4	+ 1.6
Nonschool	54.1	53.9	51.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)
January 1981

				Net Change From	
INDUSTRY	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
MANUFACTURING	387.8	389.8	399.4	- 2.0	-11.6
DURABLE GOODS	116.9	118.2	123.6	- 1.3	- 6.7
Lumber and Wood Products	14.5	14.8	15.3	- 0.3	- 0.8
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.4	8.5	8.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Furniture and Fixtures	4.8	4.8	4.9	0	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.5	11.0	11.5	- 0.5	- 1.0
Primary Metal Industries	7.5	7.6	7.1	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	13.1	13.6	15.1	- 0.5	- 2.0
Fab. Structural Metal Products	5.6	5.8	6.0	- 0.2	- 0.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.0	30.8	32.6	+ 0.2	- 1.6
Metalworking Machinery	4.9	4.8	5.4	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Special Industry Machinery	9.2	9.2	9.5	0	- 0.3
Electric and Electronic Equipment	21.1	21.3	22.3	- 0.2	- 1.2
Electronic Components and Acces.	7.5	7.6	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.8
Instruments and Related Products	5.7	5.7	6.1	0	- 0.4
Other Durable	8.7	8.6	8.7	+ 0.1	0
NONDURABLE GOODS	270.9	271.6	275.8	- 0.7	- 4.9
Food and Kindred Products	14.0	14.5	14.1	- 0.5	- 0.1
Beverages	2.7	2.7	2.8	0	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	137.1	137.6	142.5	- 0.5	- 5.4
Weaving Mills	86.7	87.1	88.5	- 0.4	- 1.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	40.4	40.5	41.7	- 0.1	- 1.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	45.2	45.4	45.6	- 0.2	- 0.4
Knitting Mills	11.2	11.4	11.7	- 0.2	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.7	17.8	19.0	- 0.1	- 1.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.2	3.3	0	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.5	10.3	11.7	+ 0.2	- 1.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.0	6.4	0	- 0.4
Apparel and Other Products	46.0	46.3	45.9	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.1	10.2	10.1	- 0.1	0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.0	16.0	16.0	0	0
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	6.9	7.0	6.9	- 0.1	0
Paper and Allied Products	13.9	13.8	14.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.4	3.5	3.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.6	4.6	4.8	0	- 0.2
Printing and Publishing	7.6	7.5	7.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.9	33.5	33.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
Synthetic Fibers	19.6	19.2	19.7	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Other Nondurable	18.4	18.4	18.3	0	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JANUARY 1981

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
MANUFACTURING	310.9	311.9	320.1	240.13	244.36	221.12	40.7	41.7	41.1	5.90	5.86	5.38
DURABLE GOODS	92.6	93.7	97.9	245.22	252.24	226.04	40.2	41.9	41.4	6.10	6.02	5.46
Lumber and Wood Products	11.6	11.9	12.3	213.42	216.57	189.31	41.2	42.8	40.8	5.18	5.06	4.64
Furniture and Fixtures	4.0	4.0	4.1	207.08	210.58	185.50	41.5	41.7	39.3	4.99	5.05	4.72
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.5	8.9	9.2	275.40	300.71	242.53	42.5	45.7	42.4	6.48	6.58	5.72
Fabricated Metal Products	10.8	11.2	12.4	232.53	238.62	227.70	40.3	41.5	42.8	5.77	5.75	5.32
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.0	22.8	24.2	272.33	283.17	244.02	41.2	43.1	42.0	6.61	6.57	5.81
Special Industry Machinery	6.7	6.7	7.0	253.89	273.02	232.31	40.3	43.2	40.9	6.30	6.32	5.68
Electric and Electronic Equipment	16.8	17.0	17.7	213.57	214.97	210.23	37.8	39.3	40.9	5.65	5.47	5.14
Instruments and Related Products	4.6	4.6	5.0	194.54	200.46	191.02	36.5	37.4	37.9	5.33	5.36	5.04
NONDURABLE GOODS	218.3	218.2	222.2	237.05	240.86	219.35	40.8	41.6	41.0	5.81	5.79	5.35
Food and Kindred Products	8.7	9.0	8.8	214.43	202.91	195.60	41.0	40.1	40.0	5.23	5.06	4.89
Textile Mill Products	120.0	120.4	124.7	228.80	232.65	213.45	41.6	42.3	42.1	5.50	5.50	5.07
Weaving Mills	78.0	78.3	79.5	234.50	236.17	218.88	42.1	42.4	42.5	5.57	5.57	5.15
Weaving Mills, Cotton	36.0	36.0	37.1	236.72	239.76	217.18	42.5	43.2	42.5	5.57	5.55	5.11
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	41.1	41.3	41.5	231.44	231.71	220.15	41.7	41.6	42.5	5.55	5.57	5.18
Knitting Mills	9.1	9.2	9.5	212.70	202.50	198.91	41.3	40.1	41.7	5.15	5.05	4.77
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.4	14.4	15.4	232.45	256.49	215.74	39.6	43.4	40.4	5.87	5.91	5.34
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.5	2.6	234.46	236.62	199.02	43.1	44.9	40.7	5.44	5.27	4.89
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.2	10.4	202.78	206.17	199.29	40.8	41.4	43.8	4.97	4.98	4.55
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.9	38.5	38.1	159.38	163.62	148.27	37.5	38.5	36.7	4.25	4.25	4.04
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.1	9.2	9.1	156.28	159.00	147.39	36.6	38.5	37.6	4.27	4.13	3.92
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.1	13.1	13.1	140.69	146.49	136.26	35.8	36.9	35.3	3.93	3.97	3.86
Paper and Allied Products	9.9	9.9	10.1	362.04	376.20	348.29	42.0	44.0	43.7	8.62	8.55	7.97
Printing and Publishing	3.8	3.7	3.6	251.30	245.31	219.06	39.7	39.0	37.9	6.33	6.29	5.78
Chemicals and Allied Products	22.3	22.0	22.3	337.02	339.00	303.88	41.2	41.8	41.4	8.18	8.11	7.34
Synthetic Fibers	14.3	14.4	14.8	309.50	313.53	285.07	40.3	41.2	40.9	7.68	7.61	6.97

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
JANUARY 1981

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
MANUFACTURING	2.6	1.8	3.9	1.9	1.2	3.2	.5	.4	.3	3.3	2.7	3.7	1.4	1.1	2.1	1.0	1.0	.5
DURABLE GOODS	2.5	2.3	4.2	1.6	1.2	3.4	.6	.9	.4	3.9	3.2	3.8	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.1
Furniture and Fixtures	1.8	1.0	3.0	1.4	1.0	2.8	.3	*	.2	2.3	2.9	11.0	1.2	1.1	1.7	*	1.0	7.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.9	1.5	2.6	1.8	1.4	2.4	.1	.1	.2	2.3	1.1	3.2	1.4	.8	1.4	.4	*	1.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.2	2.2	5.7	.8	.6	5.1	2.1	1.2	.1	5.4	3.8	4.3	.9	.8	2.1	3.7	2.3	.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.1	2.5	4.0	1.8	1.2	2.6	.1	1.1	1.1	2.9	3.9	2.8	.9	.6	1.7	1.1	2.8	.4
Special Industry Machinery	2.4	1.8	2.7	2.0	1.3	2.0	*	*	.2	2.5	2.0	3.3	1.0	1.0	1.5	.4	.2	.6
Electric and Electronic Equipment	2.3	1.2	4.0	1.1	.6	3.3	.5	.2	.2	5.6	2.2	3.2	1.3	.6	1.7	2.9	.9	.4
Instruments and Related Products	.9	1.5	2.8	.2	.7	2.2	.1	.4	.1	2.4	1.2	1.8	.7	.6	1.0	.3	*	*
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.7	1.6	3.7	2.0	1.2	3.1	.4	.2	.3	3.0	2.5	3.6	1.5	1.1	2.3	.6	.7	.3
Food and Kindred Products	3.1	2.4	3.9	2.4	2.0	3.0	.7	.3	.8	7.5	2.7	5.5	1.6	1.3	2.7	4.9	.7	1.4
Textile Mill Products	2.5	1.7	3.9	2.1	1.3	3.4	.2	.2	.2	2.8	2.4	3.8	1.5	1.1	2.4	.4	.6	.2
Weaving Mills	2.4	1.6	4.0	2.0	1.3	3.6	.1	*	*	2.8	2.4	3.8	1.5	1.1	2.5	.3	.6	.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	2.7	1.7	4.1	2.2	1.4	3.5	.1	*	*	3.0	2.4	3.7	1.6	1.1	2.3	.2	.6	.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	2.2	1.4	3.9	1.9	1.3	3.7	.2	.1	*	2.6	2.4	3.8	1.5	1.1	2.6	.3	.6	.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.3	1.9	2.7	2.0	1.2	2.3	.2	.5	.2	2.7	2.6	2.6	.9	.8	1.5	.8	1.1	.2
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	1.6	3.5	1.6	1.5	2.7	.6	*	.7	3.0	1.9	5.9	1.7	1.3	2.8	.3	.1	1.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	4.4	1.9	5.7	3.0	1.4	4.5	.8	.3	.8	4.5	4.5	5.8	2.7	2.2	4.1	.7	1.6	.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	3.0	1.3	6.0	2.0	1.0	4.7	.9	.3	1.1	4.1	4.5	5.3	2.1	1.5	4.1	1.1	2.5	.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	7.3	2.0	5.8	4.4	1.3	4.1	1.3	.3	1.1	5.1	5.1	6.8	3.8	2.6	4.7	.2	1.5	1.0
Paper and Allied Products	1.6	.6	2.2	1.2	.5	1.9	.1	.1	.1	1.4	1.1	2.1	.7	.4	1.1	.1	.1	.1
Printing and Publishing	3.4	2.7	3.3	3.4	2.0	2.4	*	.7	.3	2.3	1.4	3.7	1.6	.9	2.4	*	.3	.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.8	.7	1.3	1.2	.5	1.1	.4	*	*	1.2	1.4	1.0	.5	.3	.5	.3	.5	.1
Synthetic Fibers	1.7	.8	.4	.9	.7	.3	.6	*	*	1.3	1.4	.8	.5	.2	.5	.5	.8	.1

*** Rate not published because computation is .05 or less.**

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Estimates of manufacturing employment and production workers include full- and part-time workers who also were employed during that pay period in manufacturing industries. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from employment estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1980 benchmark. Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

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ANNUAL TABLES

4/1/81

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P.O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

FEBRUARY 1981

EDUCATION KEY TO THE FEBRUARY ADVANCE

FEBRUARY WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT UP

As the result of increases in the area of education, total nonagricultural wage and salary employment advanced 3,600 over the January figure. However, when adjustments are made to exclude seasonal factors, the number of nonfarm workers actually fell slightly over the month. Educational gains appeared in both government and services; meanwhile, wage and salary job losses were incurred in construction, manufacturing, transportation and public utilities, and wholesale and retail trade. The level of nonfarm employment in South Carolina in February, 1981 was 3,200 below year-ago figures.

Manufacturing employment, influenced by economic layoffs, was on the downside. Durable goods recorded a curtailment of 800 workers, which accounted for the entire negative movement in manufacturing. Additions of 100 each in stone, clay and glass products, and fabricated metal products were not large enough to diminish the effects of the slump in other durable industries. Reductions in lumber and wood products (-300), and electric and electronic equipment (-700) were the result of layoffs and plant closings. Mixed trends in nondurables caused this industry component to remain unchanged. Declines in food and kindred products, paper and allied products, and chemicals and allied products were equally balanced by hikes in textile mill products, apparel and other textile products, and other nondurables. In total, employment in manufacturing continued in a depressed state in comparison to twelve months earlier when an additional 12,600 people were on the job.

The effects of high interest rates and dwindling housing starts were felt in construction in February. The drop of 500 was in general building contractors, primarily in the construction of single family housing.

The trade sector was plagued by seasonal fluctuations. Over 77% of the trade loss of 900 was in the retail sector. In spite of advances in eating and drinking places located in tourist-oriented areas of the state, the downward trend in retail trade could not be stopped. Although total wholesale and retail trade could not manage a higher level of employment during the month, the situation is not as bad as it may appear. In this industry area, 1,700 more workers were employed in February 1981 than in February 1980. Post-Christmas layoffs in general merchandise stores, and apparel and accessory stores coupled with decreases in building materials and garden supplies caused a reduction of 700 over the month.

On the positive side, finance, insurance and real estate, services, and government recorded increases in nonagricultural wage and salary employment during February. Services, adding 2,900, were aided by the seasonal upturn in hotels and other lodging places, and educational services. Positive employment developments in banking and credit agencies enlarged total finance, insurance and real estate employment by 200. The pick-up of nonfaculty and student employment in state and local schools after semester breaks caused the number of government workers to surpass January by 3,000.

UNEMPLOYMENT UP IN FEBRUARY

South Carolina's unemployment rate rose to 8.1% in February. This represents 106,100 jobless individuals, an increase of 5,400 over the January level. The increase in joblessness is attributed to continued short-term layoffs in construction and manufacturing. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.3% in February.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
(IN THOUSANDS)

	Feb. 1981 2/	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net and Percent Change from January 1981 Net	Percent	Net and Percent Change from February 1980 Net	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1312.1	1300.8	1284.0	+11.3	+ 0.9	+28.1	+ 2.2
Total Employment 3/	1206.0	1200.1	1207.5	+ 5.9	+ 0.5	- 1.5	- 0.1
Total Unemployment	106.1	100.7	76.5	+ 5.4	+ 5.4	+29.6	+38.7
Percent Unemployed	8.1	7.7	6.0	---	---	---	---

1/ These data are projected from a 1980 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

WEEKLY HOURS UNCHANGED

The number of hours worked by South Carolina's manufacturing production workers remained constant at 40.6 over the month. This lull in average weekly hours was the result of mixed trends among the manufacturing industries. The durable good workweek rose 0.4 to 40.7 spurred by appreciable gains in furniture and fixtures, and machinery, except electrical. A shortage of new orders and less overtime caused lumber and wood products, and stone, clay, and glass products to experience declines in the workweek. The soft good industry lost 0.2 of an hour when all industry groups, except apparel manufacturers, reported substantial reductions in overtime. Curtailments in the textile industry workweek were widespread as dips ranged from -0.2 to -1.1 hours causing total textile mill products to drop 0.5 to 40.9. However, not all components of this industry group were so unfortunate. For example, floor covering mills, and textile finishing, except wool, recorded advances in the number of hours worked during February. Apparel and other textile products were the only major nondurable industry division to show a rise, as its workweek increased 0.3 hour.

HOURLY EARNINGS CONTINUE TO CLIMB

Manufacturing hourly earnings jumped sharply by \$.06 to \$5.98, a level which is \$.56 above that of February 1980. Although both durable and nondurable goods realized advances in hourly wages, durable goods experienced the largest gain of \$.13. This surge was shared by all industry groups, but a major rise of \$.29 an hour was recorded in the furniture and fixtures industry. Machinery, except electrical, the dominant hard good industry group, registered a \$.10 hike over the month. Nondurable good earnings rose \$.02 reflecting incentive increases in food and kindred products, and textile mill products. Because of cutbacks in overtime and lowered incentive pay, all other soft good industry groups reported a decline in hourly wages.

Average weekly earnings for the state climbed slightly by \$2.44. This rise was caused primarily by a \$7.73 hike in the durable good industry. Nondurable good weekly earnings slid downward by \$.36 to \$237.74 attributed to the dip in weekly hours.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT HIGHLIGHTS - 1980

The rate of growth of nonfarm wage and salary employment slowed markedly in 1980 in response to inflation, high interest rates, and economic layoffs in South Carolina. The state's employment rose 1% over 1979 compared to the previous year's increase of almost 4%. All major industry divisions were affected to some degree by the sluggish economy.

Manufacturing employment decreased 7,200 over the year. This 1.8% slump was the direct result of layoffs and plant shutdowns caused by economic conditions. Both durable and nondurable goods experienced losses during the year. Textile mill products, plagued by layoffs and shutdowns, diminished 4,200 from the 1979 level. Printing and publishing (+200), and other nondurables (+900) were the only divisions in the nondurable sector to advance in 1980. Lumber and wood products, affected by the closings of pulp and lumber companies, edged downward by 1,400. Primary metal industries (+700), and electric and electronic equipment (+600) were the only durable industries that experienced growth in the 12-month period.

With the exception of construction, employment in all major nonmanufacturing divisions expanded to higher levels during 1980. High interest rates coupled with fewer housing starts resulted in the curtailment of 100 in construction. Approximately 75% of the overall rise in nonagricultural employment was in government (+8,500). Upturns in state and local school (+3,600) and nonschool employment (+3,100) represented 79% of the government advancement.

Elsewhere in nonmanufacturing, services and miscellaneous surged upward gaining 5,600, or 3.7% over the 1979 total. A 2,900 boost in the trade sector was centered in retail trade (+1,800) on the strength of the pick-up in eating and drinking places (+1,800). Additions in transportation and public utilities (+500), and finance, insurance and real estate (+1,200) increased their levels 0.9% and 2.6%, respectively.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES DECLINE

Manufacturing accession and separation rates fell during February reflecting employer and employee sensitivity to economic conditions. The separation rate registered a drop of .6 per hundred influenced by downturns in quits and layoffs. Total accessions in manufacturing moved downward .3 per hundred, a reaction to minor dips in recalls and new hires.

The hard good separation rate plunged to 3.0, a reduction of .8 per hundred. This drop was responding primarily to a .7 per hundred slump in layoffs. Notable losses in durable good separations were in fabricated metal products (-2.4 per hundred), machinery, except electrical (-.7 per hundred), and furniture and fixtures (-.4 per hundred). Electric and electronic equipment, and instruments and related products were the two major industry groups to report increases in separations. Durable good accessions dipped a slight .2 per hundred over the month because of a drop in recalls. There were declines in all industry groups except clay manufacturers, and furniture and fixtures. Machinery, except electrical, experienced the largest downturn of 2.4 per hundred as employers were reluctant about recalling workers placed on suspensions from pay status.

The rate at which employees were laid off and quit their jobs fell, causing a .5 per hundred slump in nondurable good separations. All industry groups registered declines in separations reflecting downward movements in both quits and layoffs. The nondurable good accession rate slid from 2.8 per hundred in January to 2.5 per hundred in February. Among the components, decreases ranged from .1 per hundred in printing and publishing to a large 1.7 per hundred in apparel and other textile products. Food and kindred products were the only industry group to record an increase in accessions.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS EDGE UPWARD

Spendable earnings advanced $1.84 to $210.97 in response to a moderate increase of $2.44 in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earnings, spendable earnings adjusted for taxes and inflation, dwindled $.16 to $80.06 due to the .9% increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Real spendable earnings have dropped $2.90 since February, 1980.

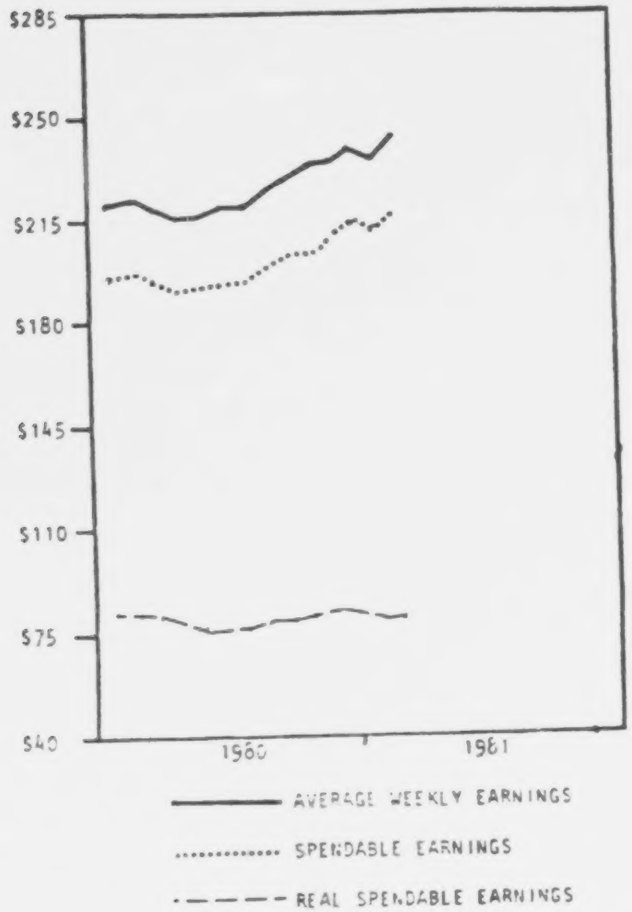
	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Average weekly earnings	$242.79	$240.35	$221.68
Spendable earnings	210.97	209.13*	196.20
Real spendable earnings	80.06	80.22*	82.96

* Revised based on new formula effective January 1, 1981.

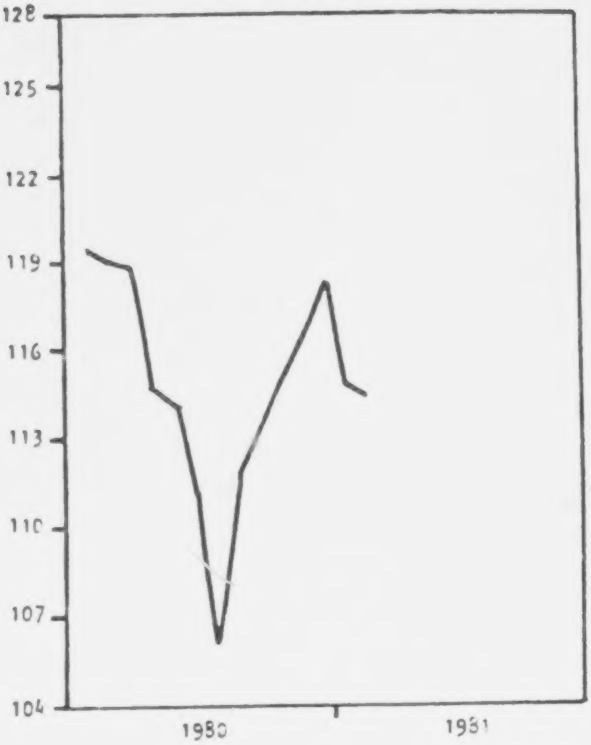
MANHOUR INDEX CREEPS BACKWARD

The manufacturing production worker manhour index inched downward .2 to 114.4 during February. This drop was caused by a 400 decrease in production worker employment. The February index was 4.6 points shy of the year-ago figure of 119.0

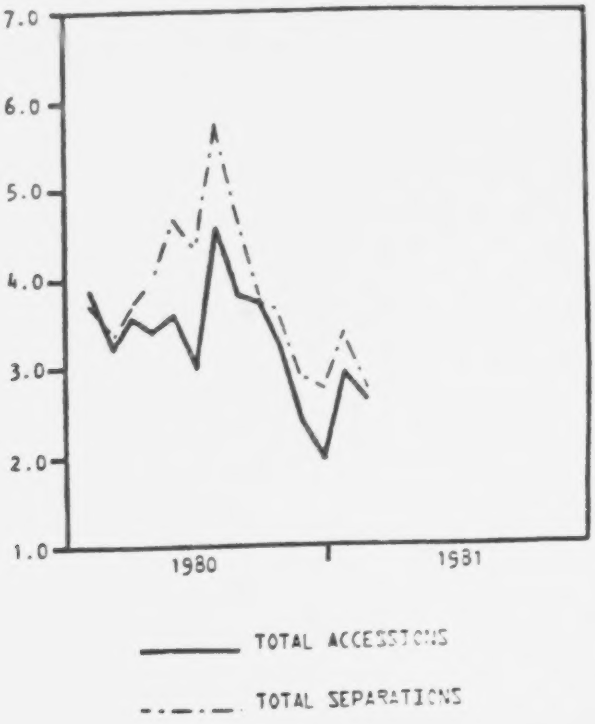
	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Production worker manhour index	114.4	114.6	119.0
Durable good manhour index	138.6	138.2	149.2
Nondurable good manhour index	106.4	106.7	109.2
Textile manhour index	88.9	90.0	93.3
Apparel manhour index	102.9	101.2	102.0



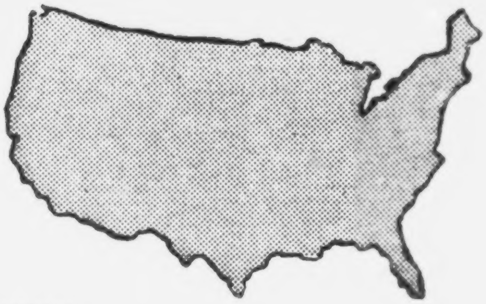
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE
EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1980 - 1981



PRODUCTION WORKER
MANHOUR INDEX
(1967=100)



LABOR TURNOVER RATES
PER 100 EMPLOYEES
SOUTH CAROLINA 1980 - 1981



NATION'S ECONOMY EXPERIENCES SLOWDOWN

The effects of inflation and long-term high interest rates finally caught up with the nation's economic indicators during February. Housing starts plunged nearly 24.6% as high interest rates which began late last year took their toll. The most surprising thing about the sharp decline in housing construction was the length of time it took to finally appear in the figures. This drop was the largest monthly decrease since 1960, when construction fell 26.2% between February and March. This slump also produced the lowest level of housing starts since last July, and was 4.3% lower than the year-earlier level.

Industrial production, following six consecutive monthly increases, tapered off in February, losing a seasonally adjusted 0.5%. Weaknesses were noted in the production of many industrial products with large curtailments in durable goods for the home, and construction supplies. As indicated by the slowdown in industrial production, inventories were kept under tight control in January rising only 1.1%.

Retail sales rose 0.9% this month. This retail sales level was 10% higher than February of last year when the economy was starting to fall into recession. Many analysts expected consumer spending to drop sharply due to continued inflation and high interest rates; however, the latest figures suggest there is still strength in the consumer sector.

The gain in personal income (+0.7%) was the smallest since June. Consumer spending still remained strong, however, resulting in a savings rate at its lowest level in three decades (4.4%). According to many economists, the outlook for the remainder of this year remains up in the air.

NATIONAL WORKWEEK EDGES DOWNWARD

The nation's workweek for manufacturing production or nonsupervisory workers fell 0.4 to 39.5. Both the durable and nondurable good sectors recorded dips in weekly hours for February. The durable good workweek dropped 0.5 of an hour reflecting substantial declines in all industry groups except furniture and fixtures, and miscellaneous manufacturing. Nondurable good average weekly hours moved downward from 39.1 in January to 38.8 in February. Sizable hourly reductions were recorded in rubber and miscellaneous plastics products (-0.8), food and kindred products (-0.6), and paper and allied products (-0.4). Chemicals, and leather products were the only two industry groups to experience hourly advances during February.

EARNINGS FOR THE NATION UNCHANGED

Hourly earnings for the nation's production workers remained at $7.72 in February despite the drop in the workweek. Durable good earnings rose slightly $.01 as wage slumps in transportation equipment, and electric and electronic equipment were more than offset by advances elsewhere in the sector. Mixed trends prevailed in nondurable goods which caused hourly earnings to remain steady at $6.94. Declines in earnings were reported by tobacco manufacturers and textile mill products.

SPECIAL FEATURE

NEW PLANT ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

This is a list of new firm announcements of establishments which will locate in South Carolina in the near future.

NAME OF PLANT	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
National Cash Register	Liberty - Pickens	600	Produce cash registers. To be completed late 1981.
Piedmont Plaza	Greer	unknown	A shopping mall to include K-Mart, Food Town and Revco Drug. Open around October.
Global Natural Resources Corp.	Anderson	50	Produce Motor Aid-R, a flat piece of metal that fits between the carburetor and intake manifold, developed to save gas and get better gas mileage.
J. P. Stevens	Spartanburg	500	Customer service center and research and aerospace fabric operation. Will open in September.
Newton Resources, Inc.	Orangeburg	45-50 (initially)	Will produce alcohol and blend with gasoline to make gasohol. Plant open mid-1983.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education	Hours Desired			Relocate		
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/	(Highest Grade Completed)	Full Time	Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Yes	No	Location of Applicant*
Accountant	99	None	N/A	15	X		$15,000	X		Liberty
Industrial Engineer	14	Production Supervisor	18	16	X		$16,300	X		Florence
Administrative Assistant	14	Statistical Worker	50	16	X		$14,000		X	Columbia
Chemist	72	Lab Supervisor	72	16	X		$25,000		X	Georgetown
Salesperson, Furniture	60	None	N/A	13	X		$12,000	X		Myrtle Beach
Quality Control Technician	98	Welder, Combination	98	12	X		$11,440	X		Sumter
Counselor	99	None	N/A	16	X		$10,000	X		Abbeville
Sales Representative, Metal Fabrication	12	Expeditor	60	12	X		$15,600	X		Clinton
Tractor-Trailor-Truck Driver	99	None	N/A	8	X		$ 9,000	X		Walterboro
Plant Manager	68	None	N/A	13	X		$15,140		X	Anderson
Maintenance Mechanic	99	None	N/A	12	X		$14,500	X		Union
Manager, Financial Institute	99	Stock Broker	20	13	X		$30,000	X		Greenville
Mechanical Engineer	99	Safety and Security Director	26	18	X		$20,000	X		Spartanburg

* There are currently more than 102,900 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)

February 1981

INDUSTRY	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Change From	
				Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
TOTAL	1179.4	1175.8	1182.6	+ 3.6	- 3.2
MANUFACTURING	387.5	388.3	400.1	- 0.8	-12.6
Durable Goods	116.6	117.4	124.0	- 0.8	- 7.4
Nondurable Goods	270.9	270.9	276.1	0	- 5.2
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	68.3	68.8	71.5	- 0.5	- 3.2
General Building Contractors	23.9	24.4	27.5	- 0.5	- 3.6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	53.7	54.0	52.6	- 0.3	+ 1.1
Railroad Transportation	3.9	3.9	4.0	0	- 0.1
Trucking and Warehousing	14.8	14.8	15.0	0	- 0.2
Other Transportation Services	6.2	6.5	5.6	- 0.3	+ 0.6
Communication	14.8	14.9	14.3	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.0	13.9	13.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	219.1	220.0	217.4	- 0.9	+ 1.7
Wholesale Trade	49.1	49.3	48.5	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Retail Trade	170.0	170.7	168.9	- 0.7	+ 1.1
General Merchandising Stores	24.3	24.8	25.1	- 0.5	- 0.8
Food Stores	32.3	32.4	32.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	20.7	20.9	21.8	- 0.2	- 1.1
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.2	10.4	9.7	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Eating and Drinking Places	45.0	44.2	42.7	+ 0.8	+ 2.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	47.5	47.3	46.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Banking and Credit Agencies	21.8	21.6	20.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Insurance Carriers	10.6	10.7	10.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
SERVICES	157.3	154.4	152.9	+ 2.9	+ 4.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	11.9	11.7	12.2	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Hospitals	13.2	12.9	12.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Educational Services	16.1	14.1	16.6	+ 2.0	- 0.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	244.1	241.1	240.0	+ 3.0	+ 4.1
Total Federal	36.3	36.4	36.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Total State	77.6	75.0	76.1	+ 2.6	+ 1.5
Other State Government, Except Education	45.1	44.9	44.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
State Education	32.5	30.1	31.5	+ 2.4	+ 1.0
Total Local	130.2	129.7	127.8	+ 0.5	+ 2.4
Other Local Government, Except Education	54.1	54.1	52.0	0	+ 2.1
Local Education	76.1	75.6	75.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)
February 1981

				Net Change From	
INDUSTRY	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
MANUFACTURING	387.5	388.3	400.1	- 0.8	-12.6
DURABLE GOODS	116.6	117.4	124.0	- 0.8	- 7.4
Lumber and Wood Products	14.3	14.6	15.2	- 0.3	- 0.9
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.3	8.4	8.8	- 0.1	- 0.5
Furniture and Fixtures	4.8	4.8	4.7	0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.7	10.6	11.4	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Primary Metal Industries	7.5	7.5	7.4	0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	13.4	13.3	15.0	+ 0.1	- 1.6
Fab. Structural Metal Products	5.7	5.7	5.9	0	- 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.1	31.1	32.9	0	- 1.8
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.9	5.6	- 0.1	- 0.8
Special Industry Machinery	9.1	9.2	9.6	- 0.1	- 0.5
Electric and Electronic Equipment	20.4	21.1	22.3	- 0.7	- 1.9
Electronic Components and Acces.	6.9	7.5	8.4	- 0.6	- 1.5
Transportation Equipment	4.3	4.3	3.8	0	+ 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	5.7	5.7	6.3	0	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	4.4	4.4	5.0	0	- 0.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	270.9	270.9	276.1	0	- 5.2
Food and Kindred Products	13.8	14.0	14.0	- 0.2	- 0.2
Beverages	2.7	2.7	2.8	0	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	137.3	137.2	142.2	+ 0.1	- 4.9
Weaving Mills	86.9	87.0	88.2	- 0.1	- 1.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	40.2	40.4	41.6	- 0.2	- 1.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	45.5	45.5	45.4	0	+ 0.1
Knitting Mills	11.4	11.2	12.1	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.7	17.6	19.0	+ 0.1	- 1.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.1	3.2	3.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.4	10.4	11.4	0	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.1	6.0	6.4	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Products	46.2	45.9	46.3	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.1	10.1	10.3	0	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.1	15.8	16.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	6.9	7.0	7.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	13.8	13.9	14.1	- 0.1	- 0.3
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.5	3.4	3.5	+ 0.1	0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.6	4.6	4.8	0	- 0.2
Printing and Publishing	7.6	7.6	7.3	0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.6	33.9	33.6	- 0.3	0
Synthetic Fibers	19.3	19.5	19.5	0	- 0.2
Other Nondurable	18.6	18.4	18.6	+ 0.2	0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
FEBRUARY 1981

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
MANUFACTURING	310.3	310.7	320.3	242.79	240.35	221.68	40.6	40.6	40.9	5.98	5.92	5.42
DURABLE GOODS	92.3	93.0	98.2	253.56	245.83	227.84	40.7	40.3	41.2	6.23	6.10	5.53
Lumber and Wood Products	11.4	11.7	12.2	213.61	214.76	193.23	41.0	41.3	41.2	5.21	5.20	4.69
Furniture and Fixtures	4.0	4.0	3.9	217.54	199.10	175.08	41.2	39.9	36.4	5.28	4.99	4.81
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.7	8.6	9.2	275.14	274.55	247.25	42.2	42.5	43.0	6.52	6.46	5.75
Fabricated Metal Products	11.0	11.0	12.3	240.12	234.60	221.24	41.4	40.8	41.2	5.80	5.75	5.37
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.1	23.1	24.5	281.72	270.93	245.09	42.3	41.3	41.4	6.66	6.56	5.92
Special Industry Machinery	6.7	6.7	7.0	251.03	252.46	234.17	40.1	40.2	41.3	6.26	6.28	5.67
Electric and Electronic Equipment	16.3	16.8	17.8	219.08	215.84	213.31	38.1	38.0	41.1	5.75	5.68	5.19
Instruments and Related Products	4.6	4.6	5.1	198.69	194.54	209.61	37.0	36.5	41.1	5.37	5.33	5.10
NONDURABLE GOODS	218.0	217.7	222.1	237.74	238.10	219.10	40.5	40.7	40.8	5.87	5.85	5.37
Food and Kindred Products	8.6	8.7	8.7	213.59	212.86	194.74	40.3	40.7	39.5	5.30	5.23	4.93
Textile Mill Products	120.2	120.2	124.4	226.18	228.11	210.40	40.9	41.4	41.5	5.53	5.51	5.07
Weaving Mills	78.1	78.2	79.2	230.16	232.27	216.30	41.1	41.7	42.0	5.60	5.57	5.15
Weaving Mills, Cotton	35.8	36.0	37.0	221.35	228.10	214.53	40.1	41.1	41.9	5.52	5.55	5.12
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	41.4	41.4	41.3	236.32	234.50	217.66	41.9	42.1	42.1	5.64	5.57	5.17
Knitting Mills	9.2	9.1	9.8	204.80	212.08	178.12	40.0	41.1	37.5	5.12	5.16	4.75
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.3	14.2	15.4	236.29	238.36	216.12	40.6	40.4	40.7	5.82	5.90	5.31
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.5	2.6	250.65	234.46	214.20	45.0	43.1	42.5	5.57	5.44	5.04
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.2	9.3	10.1	199.90	202.78	194.36	39.9	40.8	43.0	5.01	4.97	4.52
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.4	38.1	38.4	161.19	161.01	150.26	37.4	37.1	37.1	4.31	4.34	4.05
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.1	9.1	9.2	158.24	158.11	141.96	36.8	36.6	36.4	4.30	4.32	3.90
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.2	12.9	13.2	146.52	142.16	139.68	37.0	35.9	36.0	3.96	3.96	3.88
Paper and Allied Products	9.9	9.9	10.1	372.30	375.80	351.12	42.5	42.9	44.0	8.76	8.76	7.98
Printing and Publishing	3.8	3.8	3.6	236.37	239.25	217.56	37.4	37.5	37.0	6.32	6.38	5.88
Chemicals and Allied Products	22.1	22.3	22.1	336.60	337.83	306.18	41.2	41.3	41.6	8.17	8.18	7.36
Synthetic Fibers	14.5	14.7	14.6	312.53	311.04	285.89	40.8	40.5	40.9	7.66	7.68	6.99

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
FEBRUARY 1981

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
INDUSTRY	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
MANUFACTURING	2.6	2.9	3.2	1.8	1.9	2.6	.6	.7	.3	2.7	3.3	3.3	1.2	1.4	1.9	.7	1.0	.5
DURABLE GOODS	2.9	3.0	3.5	1.6	1.5	2.7	1.0	1.3	.5	3.0	3.8	3.7	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.2	1.9	.9
Furniture and Fixtures	2.1	1.8	4.2	.9	1.4	3.8	1.1	.3	.4	1.9	2.3	3.9	1.1	1.2	2.0	*	*	.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	5.4	1.9	2.3	1.2	1.8	2.1	4.2	.1	.2	2.2	2.3	4.6	.8	1.4	1.8	1.2	.4	1.6
Fabricated Metal Products	2.6	3.3	3.0	1.1	.8	2.3	1.2	2.2	.2	3.1	5.5	3.9	.8	.9	2.0	1.5	3.6	.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.0	4.4	2.7	1.7	1.8	2.4	.1	2.4	.2	2.3	3.0	2.4	.9	1.0	1.5	.8	1.3	.2
Special Industry Machinery	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.8	.1	*	.2	3.0	2.5	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.4	.4	*
Electric and Electronic Equipment	1.8	1.9	3.3	.8	.9	2.8	.4	.6	.1	5.2	4.5	3.0	1.2	1.0	1.7	2.4	2.7	.5
Instruments and Related Products	.8	.9	1.9	.1	.2	1.5	*	.1	*	2.7	2.4	1.9	.7	.7	1.0	.9	.3	*
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.5	2.8	3.1	1.9	2.1	2.5	.4	.4	.2	2.5	3.0	3.4	1.3	1.6	2.0	.4	.7	.4
Food and Kindred Products	3.3	3.1	2.7	1.8	2.3	2.1	1.4	.7	.6	4.4	7.4	4.4	1.1	1.6	2.6	2.4	4.9	.7
Textile Mill Products	2.3	2.5	3.3	1.8	2.1	2.8	.3	.2	.1	2.7	2.8	3.7	1.4	1.5	2.2	.4	.4	.4
Weaving Mills	2.1	2.4	3.3	1.8	2.0	3.0	.2	.1	*	2.8	2.8	3.7	1.4	1.5	2.4	.3	.3	.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	2.2	2.7	3.5	1.7	2.2	3.0	.2	.1	*	2.8	3.0	3.5	1.3	1.6	2.3	.3	.2	.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	2.1	2.2	3.1	1.8	1.9	3.0	.2	.2	.1	2.8	2.6	3.6	1.6	1.5	2.4	.3	.3	.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.7	.3	.1	.1	2.1	2.6	2.2	.9	.9	1.2	.5	.7	.2
Floor Covering Mills	2.8	2.3	7.2	2.3	1.6	1.6	.3	.6	.6	2.8	3.0	8.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	.5	.3	.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	3.4	5.1	4.9	2.7	3.4	3.9	.4	1.0	.7	3.7	4.7	4.5	2.6	3.2	3.1	.3	.5	.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.4	3.0	5.0	1.9	2.0	4.0	.3	.9	.9	3.3	4.1	4.3	2.5	2.1	3.2	.2	1.1	.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	6.1	6.8	6.1	4.8	4.2	4.3	.9	1.4	1.3	4.6	5.0	4.8	3.2	3.8	3.2	.4	.2	.7
Paper and Allied Products	1.3	1.5	1.8	.9	1.2	1.6	.1	.1	.1	1.3	1.4	1.9	.3	.7	.8	.3	.1	.1
Printing and Publishing	3.3	3.4	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.3	.4	.2	*	2.3	2.4	2.5	1.5	1.5	2.2	.4	.1	*
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	.9	.2	.4	.1	1.0	1.6	1.0	.4	.5	.4	.2	.7	.3
Synthetic Fibers	1.0	1.7	.7	.6	.9	.4	.3	.6	.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	.5	.5	.5	.3	.5	.2

* Rate not published because computation is .05 or less.

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

EMPLOYEES IN NONFARM ESTABLISHMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND GROUP - 1979
(IN THOUSANDS)

Industry Division and Major Groups	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average*
TOTAL	1145.1	1149.2	1162.1	1176.3	1182.1	1193.9	1170.8	1170.3	1183.6	1190.0	1192.2	1196.4	1176.0
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
CONSTRUCTION	67.2	67.1	69.2	71.0	72.2	75.1	75.5	76.9	75.2	75.8	75.9	75.9	73.1
General Building Contractors	25.4	25.3	26.3	27.0	27.3	28.3	28.5	29.2	28.4	29.1	28.9	28.7	27.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	50.8	51.0	51.7	52.0	52.9	53.9	54.0	54.2	54.2	53.6	53.7	53.8	53.0
Railroad Transportation Services	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Trucking and Warehousing	14.9	15.0	15.3	15.1	15.4	15.7	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.3	15.2	15.3	15.3
Communications	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	12.6	12.9	13.1	13.4	13.7	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	13.8
Other Transportation Services	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	213.4	211.6	215.5	220.0	222.1	224.8	223.3	224.7	223.3	221.8	223.5	228.2	221.0
Wholesale Trade	46.6	46.5	47.1	47.8	48.0	49.3	49.6	50.1	49.4	48.8	48.6	48.9	48.4
Retail Trade	166.8	165.1	168.4	172.2	174.1	175.5	173.7	174.6	173.9	173.0	174.9	179.3	172.6
General Merchandising Stores	26.9	25.4	25.8	26.0	26.0	25.4	25.0	25.2	25.4	26.1	27.9	30.4	26.3
Food Stores	30.3	30.5	30.5	31.0	31.4	31.6	31.7	31.8	31.9	31.7	32.0	32.3	31.4
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	23.1	22.9	23.0	22.9	22.9	23.1	22.8	22.7	22.7	22.3	22.2	22.1	22.7
Apparel and Accessory Stores	9.7	9.3	9.6	10.2	10.0	10.2	9.8	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.5	11.3	10.0
Eating and Drinking Places	40.3	40.7	42.2	44.8	46.1	47.2	46.6	46.9	46.2	44.9	44.2	44.0	44.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	44.3	44.5	45.1	45.8	46.4	47.3	47.3	47.5	46.9	46.9	46.8	46.9	46.3
Banking and Credit Agencies	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.3	20.5	20.9	20.9	21.0	20.7	20.8	20.9	20.9	20.6
Insurance Carriers	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS	143.2	145.4	149.3	154.2	154.5	157.7	156.6	154.8	155.3	154.0	152.3	152.0	152.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.2	13.1	14.8	16.0	16.7	17.8	17.3	17.0	15.5	13.9	12.9	11.8	14.9
Hospitals	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.7	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.2	11.8
Educational Services	15.2	15.5	15.9	16.7	15.7	12.3	11.5	11.6	15.6	16.6	16.8	17.0	15.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	228.9	223.4	223.7	234.0	231.9	228.7	214.3	208.6	226.1	233.9	236.5	235.4	228.8
Total Federal	35.0	35.0	34.9	35.5	35.8	37.0	36.9	36.5	35.8	36.2	36.3	36.0	35.9
Total State	70.3	72.8	73.3	73.4	71.5	67.3	67.8	68.0	73.3	74.2	75.0	74.4	71.8
State Education	27.6	29.7	29.8	29.9	28.1	22.6	22.8	24.2	29.9	30.9	31.3	30.6	28.1
Other State Government, Except Education	42.7	43.1	43.5	43.5	43.4	44.7	45.0	43.8	43.4	43.3	43.7	43.8	43.7
Total Local	123.6	125.6	125.5	125.1	124.6	124.4	109.6	104.1	117.0	123.5	125.2	125.0	121.1
Local Education	71.3	73.2	73.4	73.3	72.9	70.0	55.2	51.9	64.6	72.3	73.8	73.3	68.8
Other Local Government, Except Education	52.3	52.4	52.1	51.8	51.7	54.4	54.4	52.2	52.4	51.2	51.4	51.7	52.3

EMPLOYEES IN NONFARM ESTABLISHMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND GROUP - 1979 - CONTINUED
(IN THOUSAND)

Industry Division and Major Groups	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average*
MANUFACTURING	395.4	394.3	395.7	397.4	400.2	404.5	397.9	401.7	400.7	402.0	401.5	402.2	399.5
DURABLE GOODS	118.7	118.4	119.0	120.9	122.0	123.8	122.1	123.3	123.4	124.6	125.1	124.8	122.2
Lumber and Wood Products	16.0	16.0	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.2	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.2
Logging Camps, Sawmills and Planing Mills	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.7	11.2	11.5	11.9	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.6	11.8
Primary Metal Industries	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.2	6.7
Fabricated Metal Products	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.7	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.2	14.8
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.1	31.1	30.7	30.8	31.1	31.7	31.4	31.6	32.0	32.1	32.4	32.5	31.5
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.0
Special Industry Machinery	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.3
Electric and Electronic Equipment	19.6	19.8	20.3	20.7	21.0	21.5	21.0	21.1	21.3	21.8	22.1	22.2	21.0
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.0	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.4	7.8
Transportation Equipment	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0
Instruments and Related Products	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	276.7	275.9	276.7	276.5	278.2	280.7	275.8	278.4	277.3	277.4	276.4	277.4	277.3
Food and Kindred Products	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.3	15.2	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.8
Beverages	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9
Textile Mill Products	142.8	142.2	142.4	142.0	143.0	144.1	140.2	141.4	141.1	141.9	141.5	142.6	142.1
Weaving Mills	88.2	87.7	88.0	88.2	88.6	89.6	88.6	88.3	88.1	88.4	88.1	88.5	88.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	40.4	40.1	40.7	40.8	41.0	41.6	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.5	41.2	41.5	41.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	46.6	46.4	46.2	46.1	46.4	46.7	46.4	46.0	45.7	45.8	45.7	45.7	46.1
Knitting Mills	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.9	11.8	11.8	9.9	11.2	11.1	11.6	11.4	11.8	11.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	19.2	18.9	19.0	19.1	19.1	18.9	18.7	18.5	18.7	18.7	18.8	18.9	18.9
Floor Covering Mills	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.8
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.4
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	48.8	48.4	48.6	48.2	48.0	48.5	47.0	47.5	47.3	47.0	46.8	46.8	47.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	9.9	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	18.1	17.7	18.0	17.6	17.4	17.4	16.7	16.9	16.8	16.5	16.3	16.3	17.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0
Paper and Allied Products	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8
Printing and Publishing	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.6	33.8	33.8	33.6	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.5
Synthetic Fibers	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.1	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.7	19.9
Other Nondurables 1/	16.3	16.6	16.8	17.1	17.5	17.7	18.1	18.9	18.9	18.7	18.2	18.2	17.8

EMPLOYEES IN NONFARM ESTABLISHMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND GROUP - 1980
(IN THOUSANDS)

Industry Division and Major Groups	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average*
TOTAL	1177.4	1182.6	1190.7	1199.7	1199.1	1191.3	1165.8	1181.8	1181.4	1190.4	1192.5	1195.5	1187.4
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
CONSTRUCTION	72.2	71.5	72.3	72.6	73.8	75.7	75.4	74.5	72.2	72.1	72.0	71.9	73.0
General Building Contractors	27.8	27.5	27.9	27.4	27.7	28.2	27.6	27.0	26.2	25.9	25.7	25.9	27.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	53.1	52.6	52.3	52.8	52.7	53.6	53.4	53.6	53.9	54.6	54.5	54.2	53.5
Railroad Transportation Services	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9
Trucking and Warehousing	15.0	15.0	14.9	15.0	14.9	15.0	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.9	14.9	14.8
Communications	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.5	13.7	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.9	14.0	14.1	13.9	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.9
Other Transportation Services	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.7	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.4	6.9	6.7	6.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	219.2	217.4	219.6	222.7	224.8	227.0	226.9	226.4	224.6	223.1	224.9	229.9	223.9
Wholesale Trade	48.7	48.5	48.7	49.2	49.7	50.3	49.9	50.1	49.5	49.3	49.8	49.9	49.5
Retail Trade	170.5	168.9	170.9	173.5	175.1	176.7	177.0	176.3	175.1	173.8	175.1	180.0	174.4
General Merchandising Stores	26.4	25.1	25.4	25.0	25.4	25.8	25.9	25.7	25.1	25.2	26.4	29.6	25.9
Food Stores	32.0	32.0	32.0	31.9	32.6	33.0	33.1	32.8	33.1	33.0	32.9	33.0	32.6
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	22.0	21.8	21.7	21.6	21.5	21.5	21.4	21.2	21.2	21.0	20.9	21.0	21.4
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.0	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.3
Eating and Drinking Places	42.5	42.7	44.2	46.9	47.6	48.0	48.2	48.2	47.9	46.8	46.5	45.8	46.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	45.9	46.2	46.5	47.2	47.7	48.4	48.9	48.5	47.7	47.8	47.7	47.7	47.5
Banking and Credit Agencies	20.9	20.9	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.4	21.7	21.5	21.2	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.3
Insurance Carriers	10.7	10.9	10.9	10.8	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS	150.6	152.9	156.4	160.1	160.6	162.2	160.9	161.7	156.7	159.2	157.7	157.1	158.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	11.6	12.2	13.7	14.9	16.0	16.9	17.2	16.9	15.4	13.8	12.7	11.8	14.4
Hospitals	12.1	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.7	13.0	13.2	13.1	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.1	12.8
Educational Services	15.9	16.6	17.1	17.2	16.8	12.5	11.3	12.4	12.8	16.8	16.9	17.1	15.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	235.1	240.0	240.7	244.3	241.6	234.8	222.0	225.2	235.0	242.4	243.2	243.0	237.3
Total Federal	35.9	36.1	36.4	39.1	39.4	39.7	40.4	39.5	36.4	36.2	36.3	36.2	37.6
Total State	73.4	76.1	76.2	76.2	73.5	68.1	69.6	68.9	76.2	77.5	77.5	76.9	74.2
State Education	29.2	31.5	31.6	31.5	29.1	22.4	23.6	22.6	31.0	32.4	32.4	31.9	29.1
Other State Government, Except Education	44.2	44.6	44.6	44.7	44.4	45.7	46.0	46.3	45.2	45.1	45.1	45.0	45.1
Total Local	125.8	127.8	128.1	129.0	128.7	127.0	112.0	116.8	122.4	128.7	129.4	129.9	125.4
Local Education	74.0	75.8	75.8	76.0	76.0	70.2	54.9	60.1	68.2	75.0	75.4	76.0	71.4
Other Local Government, Except Education	51.8	52.0	52.3	53.0	52.7	56.8	57.1	56.7	54.2	53.7	54.0	53.9	54.0

EMPLOYEES IN NONFARM ESTABLISHMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND GROUP - 1980 - CONTINUED
(IN THOUSANDS)

Industry Division and Major Groups	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average*
MANUFACTURING	399.4	400.1	401.0	398.1	396.0	387.6	376.4	390.0	389.4	389.3	390.6	389.8	392.3
DURABLE GOODS	123.6	124.0	124.1	123.2	121.9	120.2	113.3	117.9	117.1	117.4	118.0	118.2	119.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.3	15.2	15.2	14.5	14.4	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.9	15.0	14.8	14.8
Logging Camps, Sawmills and Planing Mills	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.6
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.2
Primary Metal Industries	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.4
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.6	14.2	12.8	13.5	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.6	14.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.6	32.9	32.8	32.9	32.3	31.9	29.2	30.5	30.0	30.1	30.6	30.8	31.4
Metalworking Machinery	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.1
Special Industry Machinery	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.5	8.9	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.2	9.3
Electric and Electronic Equipment	22.3	22.3	22.5	22.4	22.3	21.9	19.5	21.3	21.1	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.6
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	6.4	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	8.0
Transportation Equipment	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.9
Instruments and Related Products	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	275.8	276.1	276.9	274.9	274.1	267.4	263.1	272.1	272.3	271.9	272.6	271.6	272.4
Food and Kindred Products	14.1	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.6	14.6	15.0	14.3	14.3	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.4
Beverages	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.9
Textile Mill Products	142.5	142.2	142.2	139.9	139.1	131.9	129.8	137.6	137.7	137.3	137.5	137.6	137.9
Weaving Mills	88.5	88.2	87.9	86.4	86.6	80.1	82.5	87.8	87.9	87.6	87.4	87.1	86.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	41.7	41.6	41.5	40.8	41.5	41.5	37.9	41.2	40.9	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	45.6	45.4	45.2	44.3	44.0	37.5	43.4	45.4	45.8	45.8	45.6	45.4	44.4
Knitting Mills	11.7	12.1	12.1	12.1	11.8	11.6	10.4	11.1	11.1	10.7	11.1	11.4	11.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	18.7	18.5	16.3	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.8	17.8	18.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.7	11.4	11.6	11.2	10.9	10.7	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.8
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.9	46.3	46.7	46.5	46.9	47.2	45.7	46.3	46.7	46.4	46.7	46.3	46.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.7	9.5	10.6	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.2	10.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.0	16.0	16.3	16.1	16.3	16.5	16.3	15.9	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.0	16.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9
Paper and Allied Products	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.1	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.7	13.8	14.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7
Printing and Publishing	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.7	33.6	33.8	33.9	33.3	33.6	33.0	33.2	33.3	33.5	33.6	33.5	33.5
Synthetic Fibers	19.7	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.0	19.1	18.6	18.8	19.1	19.3	19.3	19.2	19.2
Other Nondurables 1/	18.3	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.3	19.4	19.2	19.1	19.0	18.4	18.7

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1980

Industry	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average*
MANUFACTURING	*221.12	221.68	220.59	215.97	216.36	217.40	217.67	224.58	228.80	232.88	238.21	244.36	225.28
DURABLE GOODS	226.04	227.84	226.03	221.84	221.82	223.22	221.75	227.55	231.78	236.52	244.96	252.24	230.11
Lumber and Wood Products	189.31	193.23	190.94	182.74	187.53	192.00	206.06	208.54	214.70	210.76	209.07	216.57	200.30
Furniture and Fixtures	185.50	175.08	183.33	185.18	181.44	165.30	178.71	176.40	188.75	200.41	200.10	210.58	185.65
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	242.53	247.25	243.18	250.96	258.86	266.73	260.62	270.09	272.00	279.04	287.30	300.71	264.63
Fabricated Metal Products	227.70	221.24	232.83	224.41	216.54	215.83	225.04	228.98	228.42	237.27	234.77	238.62	227.55
Machinery, Except Electrical	244.02	245.09	245.18	243.79	244.99	247.25	241.25	251.70	249.02	261.53	274.26	283.17	252.76
Special Industry Machinery	232.31	234.17	233.45	231.49	235.58	243.28	227.48	235.60	241.35	253.78	261.44	273.02	242.26
Electric and Electronic Equipment	210.23	213.31	206.40	195.07	193.80	191.76	192.52	190.05	207.82	207.13	208.74	214.97	202.79
Instruments and Related Products	191.02	209.61	190.50	182.65	181.54	181.22	192.47	206.45	197.78	199.66	206.98	200.46	194.67
NONDURABLE GOODS	219.35	219.10	218.56	213.98	213.73	215.32	215.34	223.57	227.60	231.26	235.34	240.86	222.86
Food and Kindred Products	195.60	194.74	190.64	192.54	187.98	192.94	196.21	188.44	195.32	202.90	198.40	202.91	194.83
Textile Mill Products	213.45	210.40	209.90	201.89	203.92	201.56	204.48	216.66	221.54	223.99	227.70	232.65	213.68
Weaving Mills	218.88	216.30	215.78	208.58	210.12	205.37	212.79	224.37	227.26	229.90	230.18	236.17	219.47
Weaving Mills, Cotton	217.18	214.53	215.97	215.69	212.38	207.57	209.61	221.60	224.78	227.96	229.77	239.76	219.72
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	220.15	217.66	215.17	200.70	207.54	201.24	215.06	225.77	227.96	231.01	230.18	231.71	218.82
Knitting Mills	198.91	178.12	185.25	172.02	175.12	177.34	175.17	184.01	182.29	179.22	187.72	202.50	183.06
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	215.74	216.12	217.21	209.86	212.80	219.78	198.36	221.56	237.10	241.02	254.40	256.49	224.87
Floor Covering Mills	199.02	214.20	195.32	201.31	200.88	212.01	218.50	219.48	238.34	241.89	237.15	236.62	217.69
Yarn and Thread Mills	199.29	194.36	193.50	180.63	179.20	177.36	178.18	187.11	194.13	198.40	209.50	206.17	191.41
Apparel and Other Textile Products	148.27	150.26	149.81	146.97	149.41	153.78	153.26	155.96	158.34	162.43	163.62	163.62	154.46
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	147.39	141.96	141.57	142.30	144.28	148.12	146.54	150.05	148.19	148.34	148.60	159.00	147.26
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	136.26	139.68	140.04	139.91	139.98	145.82	141.15	142.16	139.44	141.02	142.99	146.49	141.12
Paper and Allied Products	348.29	351.12	252.36	351.78	350.67	354.38	337.34	346.01	342.50	365.49	383.56	376.20	355.21
Printing and Publishing	219.06	217.56	226.14	224.91	226.35	222.64	226.41	233.78	235.88	232.84	228.38	245.31	228.61
Chemicals and Allied Products	303.88	306.18	306.69	306.12	304.70	310.08	314.74	319.18	324.77	327.92	332.86	339.00	316.06
Synthetic Fibers	258.07	285.89	285.19	283.20	282.20	284.65	285.09	292.30	300.70	303.55	308.10	313.53	292.50

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1980

Industry	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average*
MANUFACTURING	$5.38	5.42	5.42	5.44	5.45	5.49	5.61	5.70	5.72	5.75	5.81	5.86	5.59
DURABLE GOODS	5.46	5.53	5.54	5.56	5.63	5.68	5.73	5.79	5.78	5.84	5.96	6.02	5.71
Lumber and Wood Products	4.64	4.69	4.68	4.65	4.70	4.80	4.86	4.93	5.04	5.03	5.05	5.06	4.85
Furniture and Fixtures	4.72	4.81	4.85	4.81	4.80	4.75	4.83	4.90	4.89	4.90	4.99	5.05	4.86
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	5.72	5.75	5.79	5.85	6.02	6.16	6.22	6.37	6.37	6.40	6.50	6.58	6.14
Fabricated Metal Products	5.32	5.37	5.44	5.46	5.51	5.52	5.64	5.64	5.64	5.69	5.74	5.75	5.55
Machinery, Except Electrical	5.81	5.92	5.98	5.99	6.14	6.12	6.17	6.34	6.21	6.41	6.53	6.57	6.18
Special Industry Machinery	5.68	5.67	5.68	5.66	5.76	5.82	5.73	5.89	5.93	6.13	6.21	6.32	5.88
Electric and Electronic Equipment	5.14	5.19	5.16	5.12	5.10	5.10	5.26	5.25	5.37	5.38	5.38	5.47	5.24
Instruments and Related Products	5.04	5.10	5.00	4.91	4.96	5.02	5.16	5.28	5.36	5.31	5.39	5.36	5.15
NONDURABLE GOODS	5.35	5.37	5.37	5.39	5.37	5.41	5.55	5.66	5.69	5.71	5.74	5.79	5.53
Food and Kindred Products	4.89	4.93	4.79	4.85	4.82	4.86	4.93	4.92	4.97	5.01	5.01	5.06	4.92
Textile Mill Products	5.07	5.07	5.07	5.06	5.06	5.09	5.27	5.43	4.47	5.49	5.50	5.50	5.25
Weaving Mills	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.16	5.36	5.54	5.57	5.58	5.56	5.57	5.34
Weaving Mills, Cotton	5.11	5.12	5.13	5.16	5.13	5.10	5.32	5.54	5.55	5.56	5.55	5.55	5.32
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	5.18	5.17	5.16	5.12	5.15	5.20	5.39	5.52	5.56	5.58	5.56	5.57	5.35
Knitting Mills	4.77	4.75	4.75	4.70	4.67	4.78	4.76	4.92	4.94	4.91	4.94	5.05	4.83
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	5.34	5.31	5.35	5.34	5.32	5.40	5.70	5.74	5.84	5.85	5.93	5.91	5.58
Floor Covering Mills	4.89	5.04	4.92	4.91	4.96	5.06	5.19	5.14	5.32	5.27	5.27	5.27	5.11
Yarn and Thread Mills	4.55	4.52	4.50	4.46	4.48	4.49	4.64	4.81	4.89	4.96	5.00	4.98	4.68
Apparel and Other Textile Products	4.04	4.05	4.06	4.06	4.06	4.09	4.12	4.17	4.20	4.23	4.25	4.25	4.13
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	3.92	3.90	3.90	3.92	3.91	3.95	3.95	3.98	4.06	4.02	4.06	4.13	3.98
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	3.86	3.88	3.89	3.93	3.91	3.92	3.91	3.96	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.97	3.92
Paper and Allied Products	7.97	7.98	7.99	8.05	8.08	8.28	8.35	8.46	8.52	8.62	8.60	8.55	8.28
Printing and Publishing	5.78	5.88	5.92	5.95	6.02	6.05	6.07	6.12	6.29	6.31	6.24	6.29	6.08
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.34	7.36	7.39	7.43	7.45	7.60	7.81	7.92	7.96	7.94	8.04	8.11	7.69
Synthetic Fibers	6.97	6.99	6.99	7.01	7.02	7.17	7.31	7.40	7.48	7.44	7.57	7.61	7.24

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1980

Industry	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average*
MANUFACTURING	41.1	40.9	40.7	39.7	39.7	39.6	38.8	39.4	40.0	40.5	41.0	41.7	40.3
DURABLE GOODS	41.4	41.2	40.8	39.9	39.4	39.3	38.7	39.3	40.1	40.5	41.1	41.9	40.3
Lumber and Wood Products	40.8	41.2	40.8	39.3	39.9	40.0	42.4	42.3	42.6	41.9	41.4	42.8	41.3
Furniture and Fixtures	39.3	36.4	37.8	38.5	37.8	34.8	37.0	36.0	38.6	40.9	40.1	41.7	38.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	42.4	43.0	42.0	42.9	43.0	43.3	41.9	42.4	42.7	43.6	44.2	45.7	43.1
Fabricated Metal Products	42.8	41.2	42.8	41.1	39.3	39.1	39.9	40.6	40.5	41.7	40.9	41.5	41.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	42.0	41.4	41.0	40.7	39.9	40.4	39.1	39.7	40.1	40.8	42.0	43.1	40.9
Special Industry Machinery	40.9	41.3	41.1	40.9	40.9	41.8	39.7	40.0	40.7	41.4	42.1	43.2	41.2
Electric and Electronic Equipment	40.9	41.1	40.0	38.1	38.0	37.6	36.6	36.2	38.7	38.5	38.8	39.3	38.7
Instruments and Related Products	37.9	41.1	38.1	37.2	36.6	36.1	37.3	39.1	36.9	37.6	38.4	37.4	37.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	41.0	40.8	40.7	39.7	39.8	39.8	38.8	39.5	40.0	40.5	41.0	41.6	40.3
Food and Kindred Products	40.0	39.5	39.8	39.7	39.0	39.7	39.8	38.3	39.3	40.5	39.6	40.1	39.6
Textile Mill Products	42.1	41.5	41.4	39.9	40.3	39.6	38.8	39.9	40.5	40.8	41.4	42.3	40.7
Weaving Mills	42.5	42.0	41.9	40.5	40.8	39.8	39.7	40.5	40.8	41.2	41.4	42.4	41.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	42.5	41.9	42.1	41.8	41.4	40.7	39.4	40.0	40.5	41.0	41.4	43.2	41.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	42.5	42.1	41.7	39.2	40.3	38.7	39.9	40.9	41.0	41.4	41.4	41.6	40.9
Knitting Mills	41.7	37.5	39.0	36.6	37.5	37.1	36.8	37.4	36.9	36.5	38.0	40.1	37.9
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	40.4	40.7	40.6	39.3	40.0	40.7	34.8	38.6	40.6	41.2	42.9	43.4	40.3
Floor Covering Mills	40.7	42.5	39.7	41.0	40.5	41.9	42.1	42.7	44.8	45.9	45.0	44.9	42.6
Yarn and Thread Mills	43.8	43.0	43.0	40.5	40.0	39.5	38.4	38.9	39.7	40.0	41.9	41.4	40.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.7	37.1	36.9	36.2	36.8	37.6	37.2	37.4	37.7	38.4	38.5	38.5	37.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	37.6	36.4	36.3	36.3	36.9	37.5	37.1	37.7	36.5	36.9	36.6	38.5	37.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	35.3	36.0	36.0	35.6	35.8	37.2	36.1	35.9	35.3	35.7	36.2	36.9	36.0
Paper and Allied Products	43.7	44.0	44.1	43.7	43.4	42.8	40.4	40.9	40.2	42.4	44.6	44.0	42.9
Printing and Publishing	37.9	37.0	38.2	37.8	37.6	36.8	37.3	38.2	37.5	36.9	36.6	39.0	37.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	41.4	41.6	41.5	41.2	40.9	40.8	40.3	40.3	40.8	41.3	41.4	41.8	41.1
Synthetic Fibers	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.4	40.2	39.7	39.0	39.5	40.2	40.8	40.7	41.2	40.4

NOTE: See technical notes on final page

LABOR TURNOVER IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES
1980
TOTAL SEPARATIONS
PER 100 EMPLOYEES

Industry	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average*
MANUFACTURING	3.7	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.6	4.3	5.7	4.7	3.7	3.6	2.9	2.7	3.9
DURABLE GOODS	3.8	3.7	4.1	3.7	5.2	5.7	4.5	5.1	3.7	4.1	3.2	3.2	4.2
Furniture and Fixtures	11.0	3.9	5.3	6.4	6.0	2.2	3.0	6.1	4.2	3.4	3.3	2.9	4.8
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	3.2	4.6	4.6	4.6	6.4	16.3	2.3	3.9	3.7	3.1	2.3	1.1	4.7
Fabricated Metal Products	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.6	5.0	2.9	11.2	5.7	8.1	6.7	3.8	5.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.6	4.5	3.4	6.1	3.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	3.9	3.2
Special Industry Machinery	3.3	2.5	2.6	3.2	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.9	2.9	2.6	1.7	2.0	2.8
Electric and Electronic Equipment	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	6.6	2.6	4.2	2.9	4.1	2.1	2.2	3.4
Instruments and Related Products	1.8	1.9	2.8	2.5	3.5	1.9	11.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	1.3	1.2	3.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.6	3.4	3.5	4.1	4.4	3.5	6.0	4.4	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.5	3.8
Food and Kindred Products	5.5	4.4	5.3	4.2	10.2	4.9	7.3	5.1	4.1	4.1	3.0	2.7	5.1
Textile Mill Products	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.7	4.5	3.8	7.9	4.5	3.8	3.3	3.0	2.4	4.1
Weaving Mills	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.4	4.2	3.4	8.5	4.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.4	4.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	3.7	3.5	3.8	4.4	3.8	3.7	11.0	4.8	3.3	3.1	3.7	2.4	4.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	3.8	3.6	3.7	4.4	4.5	3.2	6.5	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.4	3.8
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.6	2.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	4.4	4.0	3.4	4.8	2.8	2.2	2.6	3.3
Floor Covering Mills	5.9	8.5	3.4	4.8	7.4	5.4	3.7	3.9	3.3	5.2	3.4	1.9	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.8	4.5	4.9	5.6	5.5	4.5	6.4	6.9	6.6	5.8	4.1	4.5	5.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	5.3	4.3	5.0	4.8	5.1	4.1	8.4	5.5	5.1	5.3	3.6	4.5	5.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	6.8	4.8	5.7	6.6	5.9	5.6	7.2	8.9	8.1	6.3	4.5	5.1	6.3
Paper and Allied Products	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.1	1.5	3.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.8
Printing and Publishing	3.7	2.5	3.3	3.2	3.8	3.4	2.3	4.5	3.3	1.7	1.9	1.4	2.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.9	1.4	2.4	1.7	1.1	1.9	.9	1.4	1.4
Synthetic Fibers	.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.8	3.6	1.1	1.3	3.0	1.0	1.4	1.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

LABOR TURNOVER IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES
1980
TOTAL ACCESSIONS
PER 100 EMPLOYEES

Industry	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average*
MANUFACTURING	3.9	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.0	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.2	2.4	1.8	3.3
DURABLE GOODS	4.2	3.5	4.0	3.2	3.2	2.7	3.4	3.7	4.0	3.1	2.4	2.3	3.3
Furniture and Fixtures	3.0	4.2	5.8	7.5	8.1	4.0	3.4	5.3	5.9	2.7	2.5	1.0	4.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.6	2.3	3.4	3.0	2.8	6.6	2.7	3.6	3.4	2.0	1.7	1.5	3.0
Fabricated Metal Products	5.7	3.0	3.7	3.4	2.5	2.2	2.1	3.2	4.9	5.6	5.2	2.2	3.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	4.0	2.7	3.3	2.3	1.7	1.4	3.6	3.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.5	2.6
Special Industry Machinery	2.7	2.3	3.7	3.0	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	1.8	1.8	2.6
Electric and Electronic Equipment	4.0	3.3	4.2	2.8	3.3	1.5	2.1	2.8	2.3	3.1	2.2	1.2	2.7
Instruments and Related Products	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	.8	.7	10.3	1.5	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.5	2.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.1	4.9	3.8	3.5	3.3	2.3	1.6	3.3
Food and Kindred Products	3.9	2.7	4.1	3.8	4.7	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.1	4.1	3.3	2.4	4.4
Textile Mill Products	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	2.8	6.5	3.6	3.1	3.1	2.3	1.7	3.4
Weaving Mills	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.0	2.9	8.1	3.7	2.9	2.9	2.1	1.6	3.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	4.1	3.5	4.0	4.4	4.5	3.5	10.6	3.8	2.7	2.9	2.2	1.7	4.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.6	2.3	6.0	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.0	1.4	3.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.7	2.0	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.4	3.2	2.4	1.9	2.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.5	7.2	3.9	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.0	4.7	5.7	6.4	3.6	1.6	4.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.7	4.9	5.2	5.6	5.9	5.2	5.9	6.2	6.2	5.6	3.9	1.9	5.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	6.0	5.0	5.9	5.9	5.7	4.9	8.7	5.8	5.8	3.4	2.2	1.3	5.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.2	7.4	6.1	5.4	7.4	6.8	7.1	5.0	2.0	6.0
Paper and Allied Products	2.2	1.8	2.5	1.9	2.5	2.0	1.4	1.6	2.3	1.4	1.2	.6	1.8
Printing and Publishing	3.3	2.6	3.6	2.7	3.8	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	.7	2.1	1.7	1.5	.6	.7	1.2
Synthetic Fibers	.4	.7	.7	.9	.5	.5	.5	2.7	2.1	1.3	.6	.8	1.0

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Estimates of manufacturing employment and production workers include full- and part-time workers who also were employed during that pay period in manufacturing industries. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from employment estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1980 benchmark. Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

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MARCH 1981

EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD

MARCH INCREASE SMALLER THAN NORMAL

Under normal economic conditions, nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Carolina experiences a substantial rise between February and March each year. This increase is due in large part to seasonal upturns in tourist related industries as workers are added in preparation for the season. Also, construction responds to warmer weather with an upturn in employment. This year March witnessed another increase in the number of wage and salary workers; however, the advancement over February's level was significantly less than what would normally be expected. Several upturns were somewhat depressed in all major industry divisions. Sluggish economic conditions highlighted by high interest rates and several layoffs brought about the slower-than-normal growth. Compared to a year earlier, March wage and salary employment stood 6,700 less.

The 4,100 gain in nonfarm employment over February was realized in all industry divisions, with the exceptions of manufacturing, transportation and public utilities, and state government. Wage and salary workers in manufacturing dipped 1,900 in March. Diversified trends in the durable good producing industries caused that total to remain unchanged. Therefore, nondurable goods, affected by layoffs and plant shutdowns, absorbed the entire manufacturing drop. Curtailments in textile mill products (-1,600) and apparel and other textile products (-400) were not offset by gains of 100 each in printing and publishing, paper and allied products, and chemicals and allied products. Manufacturing employment in South Carolina, weakening since November of 1980, was 15,300 below the March year-ago level.

Influenced by seasonal trends, nonmanufacturing employment edged upward. Construction, responsive to warmer weather, experienced a 900 climb, the first upturn since June of 1980. Over 88% of the addition was in general building contractors. Pre-easter sales in apparel and accessory stores, and general merchandise stores coupled with increased activity in eating and drinking places in the coastal areas of the state were the key to the addition of 2,300 workers to employment in the retail trade sector in March. The expansion in hotels and lodging places (+1,000), amusement and recreational services (+400), and educational services (+600) extended the services total 2,800 above the previous level. Government employment picked up 100 on the strength of increases in local government education (+200). The only losses incurred in nonmanufacturing were in transportation and public utilities (-100) and state government education (-100).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SHOWS SLIGHT DROP IN MARCH

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped to 7.9% in March. This represents 104,400 jobless individuals, a drop of 900 from the February level. The decline in joblessness is attributed to seasonal advances in trade, services, construction, and agriculture. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.3% in March.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
(IN THOUSANDS)

	Mar. 1981 2/	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Net and Percent Change From February 1981 Net	Percent	March 1980 Net	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1316.1	1312.2	1289.6	+3.9	+0.3	+26.5	+2.1
Total Employment 3/	1211.7	1206.9	1215.0	+4.8	+0.4	-3.3	-0.3
Total Unemployment	104.4	105.3	74.6	-0.9	-0.8	+29.8	+39.9
Percent Unemployed	7.9	8.0	5.8	---	---	---	---

1/ These data are projected from a 1980 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

WORKWEEK REGISTERS SLIGHT ADVANCE

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers averaged a 40.6 hour workweek during March. The slight rise was reflected in both the durable and nondurable good sectors. Because of temporary layoffs resulting from lack of orders and economic conditions, production worker employment dropped to 308.7, the lowest level recorded since July 1980. Despite a 1.0 hour decline in the dominant machinery, except electrical sector, the durable good workweek managed a 0.1 of an hour advance to 40.6. Within the hard good sector, all other industry groups recorded a hike in weekly hours as manufacturers required employees to work longer hours.

The nondurable good workweek, recovering from a slight drop in February, edged upward 0.2 hour to reach 40.7. In spite of a loss of 1,400 employers in the textile industry, average weekly hours rose 0.2 influenced by notable gains in yarn and thread mills (+1.5 hours), and textile finishing, except wool (+1.1 hours). Food and kindred products, and apparel and other textile products were the two industry groups to register dips in weekly hours over the month.

PRODUCTION PAYROLL SPURRED BY OVERTIME PREMIUMS

Premiums paid for overtime worked caused a $.02 increase in manufacturing production workers' payroll. Within nondurable goods, hourly earnings climbed $.03 to $5.90 affected by bonus payments for piece work. Textile mill product hourly wages remained unchanged at $5.52 as mixed movements among the components were offsetting. Food and kindred products was the only industry group to record a reduction in earnings during March.

Hourly pay for durable good employees fell from $6.21 to $6.20 in March. The drop in wages was shared by all industry groups within this division except lumber and wood products; stone, clay, and glass products; and fabricated metal products.

Gross average weekly earnings for South Carolina rose $1.41 above last month's level of $241.78, and $22.60 over March 1980. Both the rise in weekly hours and the increase in hourly earnings caused the advance in manufacturing weekly earnings. Nondurable good weekly earnings advanced $2.39 to $240.13, while durable goods increased slightly by $.22, reaching $251.72.

MANUFACTURING TURNOVER RATES ADVANCE

During March, South Carolina's manufacturing sector witnessed growth in both accession and separation rates of +0.4 and +0.6 per 100 workers, respectively.

The separation rate, which reached 3.3 per 100, was spurred by moderate upturns in quits and layoffs. The quit rate, which seems to reflect worker confidence in the economy, rose 0.3 to 1.5 per 100. The upsurge in the accession rate was due mainly to the 0.7 gain in durable goods. Within durable goods, furniture and fixtures, fabricated metal products, and electric and electronic equipment all experienced major increases and together accounted for most of the gain. However, this advance could have been eroded instantly if not for the significant sustenance provided through recalls in fabricated metals, and electric and electronic equipment industries. These two did well to nullify losses incurred in both stone, clay, and glass products, and machinery, except electrical.

The durable good separation rate of 3.5 per 100 employees was mainly boosted by increases from instruments and related products (+1.0 per 100), with minor upturns being registered by all other industry groups except electric and electronic equipment.

Following a slight dip in February, the durable good accession rate rocketed upward 0.7 to 3.6 per 100. Approximately one half of this jump was attributed to recalls as manufacturers asked employees to return to work for various reasons.

The nondurable good separation rate advanced 0.6 per 100 to 3.2 reflecting gains in all industry groups. Both quits and layoffs rose .2 per 100 each. Food and kindred products was the only industry group to report a drop in separations as a 0.5 decline in layoffs more than over powered a moderate rise in quits. A 1.7 per 100 hike in the apparel and other textile products separation rate was the result of layoffs, which resulted from a lack of new orders. Other notable jumps in separations were recorded by printing and publishing (+0.9 per 100), and textile mill products (+0.4 per 100).

The upward movement in new hires was primarily responsible for the rise of 0.3 to 2.9 per 100 in the nondurable good accession rate. Recalls steadied at 0.5 per 100 employees over the month. Declines in the accession rates for food and kindred products, and printing and publishing were more than offset by advances recorded elsewhere in the soft good sector. The paper and allied product accession rate remained constant at 1.4 per 100 because employers defferred hiring in view of consumer demand.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS

Spendable earnings for March crept up $.83 to $199.39 due to the $1.10 gain in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earnings, spendable earnings adjusted for taxes and inflation, faltered $.17 to $75.18 because of the .6% rise in the Consumer Price Index(CPI). Real spendable earnings have decreased in value $2.78 since March, 1980.

	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980
Average weekly earnings	$227.42	$226.32	$209.90
Spendable earnings	199.39	198.56	187.03
Real spendable earnings	75.18	75.35	77.96

MANHOUR INDEX

The manufacturing production worker manhour index edged downward .4 to 113.8 during March. This reduction was brought about because of a 1,600 drop in production worker employment. The March Index was 5.0 points less than the year-ago figure of 118.8.

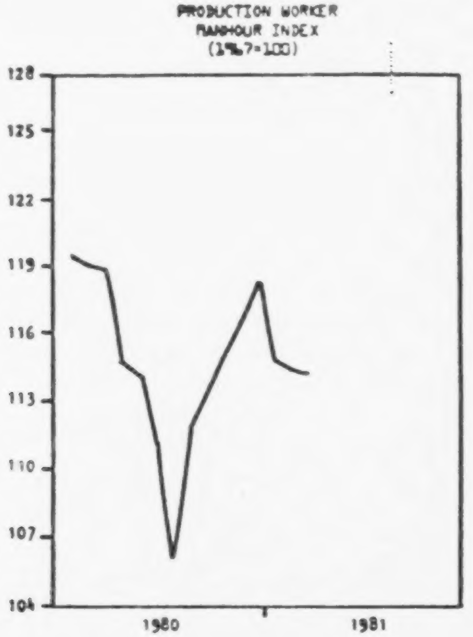
	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980
Production worker manhour index	113.8	114.2	118.8
Durable good manhour index	138.4	137.7	147.9
Nondurable good manhour index	106.0	106.4	109.4
Textile manhour index	88.6	89.2	93.0
Apparel manhour index	102.1	103.4	102.6

WEEKLY HOURS RISE NATIONWIDE

Average weekly hours for the nation's manufacturing production workers rose 0.5 of an hour in March, returning employees to a forty-hour workweek. This increase in weekly hours, following a decline in February, was concentrated in the hard good sector. Substantial advances ranging from 0.3 hour in electric and electronic equipment to 1.2 hours in transportation equipment cause a 0.7 of an hour surge in the durable good workweek. Nondurable good average weekly hours edged up 0.2 hour to reach 39.1. This slight gain was attributed to hourly gains in all industry groups except food and kindred products, and tobacco manufacturers.

HOURLY EARNINGS FOR THE NATION ADVANCE

Nationally, wages for manufacturing production workers climbed $.05 to $7.79 as a result of hourly earning advances in durable and nondurable goods. Durable good earnings rose $.06 spurred by increases throughout the sector. Lumber and wood products was the only industry group to realize a drop in hourly earnings during March. Within the nondurable good sector, higher hourly earnings were noted in all industry groups except textile mill products, and petroleum and coal products. Wages for textile and petroleum manufacturers remained unchanged at $5.34 and $11.33, respectively.



NATION'S ECONOMIC GROWTH AT A STANDSTILL

Many economists agree that there is currently no end in sight to the stagnating conditions surrounding the national economy. The composite index of leading indicators fell 0.3% in Februray following revised decreases of 0.6% in January and 0.1% in December. The three consecutive drops in the index came after six monthly increases in a row. Also, the index of coincident indicators, which tends to move simultaneously with the economy, fell 0.4% last month. It was the first decline in the index since last July.

Approximately two-thirds of the 1% rise in consumer prices in February was attributed to higher prices for energy products resulting from decontrol. Government and private economists do not expect such costs to rise as rapidly in the coming months.

The 0.1% advancement in March's retail sales was the smallest rise since May, 1980, when sales rose 0.6%. This slackening in sales activity provides evidence that the economy is slowing down and leveling off primarily because of high interest rates and the squeeze on buying power. Producer prices for finished goods, aided by the decontrol of domestic oil prices in January, surged an adjusted 1.3% this month.

Industrial production accelerated an adjusted 0.4% in March following a 0.4% reduction in February. A temporary rise in auto and truck sales, prompted by auto industry rebates, kept the production output on the positive side. Also, a slowdown in sales activities in February led to a modest 1.1% increase in inventories, a situation that could be repeated for March.

Personal income rose a slight 0.8% in March. This was the second month in a row for slower increases, providing further evidence of a slowing economy. Of even more concern than the two months of sluggish growth in income was the level of personal consumption spending. This figure, which represents about two-thirds of the nation's output of goods and services, climbed only 0.7% in March. The latest statistics on income and consumption fit the pattern of other economic measures that indicate the economy is not very strong.

Housing starts rebounded a mild 5.8% in March, not nearly enough to make up for the sharp 26.9% slide the month before. As interest rates began edging up, the demand for housing started declining. Moreover, many analysts predict that the months ahead will probably bring further slippage in new housing construction.

On the brighter side, the 6.5% jump in real gross national product, the nation's inflation-adjusted output of goods and services, exceeded the expected 5% growth rate the Department of Commerce previously projected. This positive movement was the largest quarterly expansion in the economy since the 9% real growth rate in the second quarter of 1978. However, predictions by various administration officials are that this is unlikely to be repeated in the months ahead.

SPECIAL FEATURE

NEW PLANT ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

This is a list of new firm announcements of establishments which will locate in South Carolina in the near future.

NAME OF PLANT	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Health-tex Inc.	Cowpens (Spartanburg Company)	500	Will produce fabric to manufacture children's clothing; open in fall of 1981.
JPM, Company	Fairfield Co.	25 (initially)	Will manufacture wire and cable assemblies, harnesses, and electromechanical subassemblies. These subassemblies are used in computers, home entertainment devices, and medical electronics. Operation to begin in January 1982.
RENK Corp.	Spartanburg Company	70-90	Produces E-slide bearings for industrial fans, heavy electrical motors, turbine; and ship drives. Open early 1982.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Electrician	75	None	N/A	12	X		$14,408		X	Anderson
Architectural Drafter	21	None	N/A	18	X		$13,000	X		Greenville
Data Entry Operator	99	None	N/A	12	X		$11,000		X	Florence
Accountant	00	None	N/A	16	X		$10,000	X		Columbia
Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	06	Electrician	76	12	X		$12,480	X		Sumter
Clerk, General	45	None	N/A	14	X		$7,280		X	Bennettsville
Dental Assistant	07	None	N/A	13	X		$7,800		X	Rock Hill
Maintenance Mechanic	99	None	N/A	13	X		$10,400		X	Chester
Industrial Enqineer	99	None	N/A	13	X		$24,000	X		Aiken
Teacher, Secondary	48	Land Specialist	04	16	X		$8,320	X		Hartsville
Administrative Assistant	00	Lab Technician	12	16	X		$11,000	X		Clinton
Warehouse Supervisor	36	None	N/A	12	X		$9,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Accounting Clerk	36	None	N/A	12	X		$7,800	X		Union

*** There are currently more than 103,100 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.**

1/ Months Experience

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)

March 1981

INDUSTRY	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Net Change From Feb. 1981	Net Change From Mar. 1980
TOTAL	1184.6	1180.5	1190.7	+ 4.1	- 6.1
MANUFACTURING	385.7	387.6	401.0	- 1.9	-15.3
Durable Goods	116.4	116.4	124.1	0	- 7.7
Nondurable Goods	269.3	271.2	276.9	- 1.9	- 7.6
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	70.1	69.2	72.3	+ 0.9	- 2.2
General Building Contractors	25.5	24.7	27.9	+ 0.8	- 2.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	53.6	53.7	52.3	- 0.1	+ 1.3
Railroad Transportation	3.9	3.9	3.9	0	0
Trucking and Warehousing	15.0	14.8	14.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Other Transportation Services	5.9	6.2	5.7	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Communication	14.9	14.8	14.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	13.9	14.0	13.5	- 0.1	+ 0.4
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	221.1	219.1	219.6	+ 2.0	+ 1.5
Wholesale Trade	48.8	49.1	48.7	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	172.3	170.0	170.9	+ 2.3	+ 1.4
General Merchandising Stores	24.3	24.1	25.4	+ 0.2	- 1.1
Food Stores	32.5	32.4	32.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	20.7	20.7	21.7	0	- 1.0
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.6	10.2	10.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.6
Eating and Drinking Places	46.2	45.0	44.2	+ 1.2	+ 2.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	47.8	47.5	46.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Banking and Credit Agencies	21.9	21.8	20.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Insurance Carriers	10.6	10.6	10.9	0	- 0.3
SERVICES	160.2	157.4	156.4	+ 2.8	+ 3.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.0	12.0	13.7	+ 1.0	- 0.7
Hospitals	13.2	13.2	12.4	0	+ 0.8
Educational Services	16.7	16.1	17.1	+ 0.6	- 0.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	244.2	244.1	240.7	+ 0.1	+ 3.5
Total Federal	36.3	36.3	36.4	0	- 0.1
Total State	77.5	77.6	76.2	- 0.1	+ 1.3
Other State Government, Except Education	45.3	45.1	44.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
State Education	32.2	32.5	31.6	- 0.3	+ 0.6
Total Local	130.4	130.2	128.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.3
Other Local Government, Except Education	54.2	54.1	52.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Local Education	76.2	76.1	75.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)
March 1981

INDUSTRY	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Net Change From Feb. 1981	Net Change From Mar. 1980
MANUFACTURING	385.7	387.6	401.0	- 1.9	-15.3
DURABLE GOODS	116.4	116.4	124.1	0	- 7.7
Lumber and Wood Products	14.3	14.3	15.2	0	- 0.9
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.2	8.3	8.8	- 0.1	- 0.6
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.8	4.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.7	10.7	11.5	0	- 0.8
Primary Metal Industries	7.6	7.5	7.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	13.6	13.4	15.0	+ 0.2	- 1.4
Fab. Structural Metal Products	5.6	5.7	6.0	- 0.1	- 0.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.8	31.0	32.8	- 0.2	- 2.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.8	5.6	- 0.1	- 0.9
Special Industry Machinery	9.0	9.1	9.5	- 0.1	- 0.5
Electric and Electronic Equipment	20.2	20.4	22.5	- 0.2	- 2.3
Electronic Components and Acces.	6.7	6.9	8.5	- 0.2	- 1.8
Transportation Equipment	4.3	4.3	3.8	0	+ 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	5.6	5.6	6.3	0	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	4.4	4.4	4.8	0	- 0.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	269.3	271.2	276.9	- 1.9	- 7.6
Food and Kindred Products	13.6	13.8	14.2	- 0.2	- 0.6
Beverages	2.7	2.7	2.8	0	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	135.8	137.4	142.2	- 1.6	- 6.4
Weaving Mills	85.6	86.9	87.9	- 1.3	- 2.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	39.3	40.2	41.5	- 0.9	- 2.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	45.1	45.5	45.2	- 0.4	- 0.1
Knitting Mills	11.1	11.3	12.1	- 0.2	- 1.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.8	17.7	19.0	+ 0.1	- 1.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.1	3.1	3.2	0	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	10.4	11.6	- 0.3	- 1.5
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.1	6.1	6.3	0	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Products	45.9	46.3	46.7	- 0.4	- 0.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.9	10.2	10.4	- 0.3	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.2	16.1	16.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	6.9	6.9	6.9	0	0
Paper and Allied Products	13.9	13.8	14.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.5	3.5	3.6	0	- 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.6	4.6	4.8	0	- 0.2
Printing and Publishing	7.7	7.6	7.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.7	33.6	33.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Synthetic Fibers	19.4	19.4	19.6	0	- 0.2
Other Nondurable	18.7	18.7	18.6	0	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(In Thousands)
March 1981

				Net Change From	
INDUSTRY	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980
TOTAL	1189.6	1196.4	1196.3	- 6.8	- 6.7
MANUFACTURING	387.0	390.4	402.5	- 3.4	-15.5
Durable Goods	116.6	117.1	124.5	- 0.5	- 7.9
Nondurable Goods	270.4	273.3	278.0	- 2.9	- 7.6
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	72.5	73.3	74.8	- 0.8	- 2.3
General Building Contractors	26.0	25.9	28.4	+ 0.1	- 2.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	54.1	54.6	52.8	- 0.5	+ 1.3
Railroad Transportation	3.9	3.9	3.9	0	0
Trucking and Warehousing	15.3	15.2	15.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Other Transportation Services	5.8	6.4	5.6	- 0.6	+ 0.2
Communication	15.0	14.9	14.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.1	14.2	13.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	226.2	227.6	224.6	- 1.4	+ 1.6
Wholesale Trade	49.6	50.2	49.5	- 0.6	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	176.6	177.4	175.1	- 0.8	+ 1.5
General Merchandising Stores	25.2	25.4	26.3	- 0.2	- 1.1
Apparel and Accessory Stores	11.0	10.8	10.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Eating and Drinking Places	48.0	48.0	46.0	0	+ 2.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	48.0	48.4	47.1	- 0.4	+ 0.9
Banking and Credit Agencies	22.1	22.0	21.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
SERVICES	161.8	162.0	157.8	- 0.2	+ 4.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.5	14.2	14.3	- 0.7	- 0.8
Hospitals	13.2	13.3	12.4	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Educational Services	15.5	15.3	15.9	+ 0.2	- 0.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	238.1	238.2	234.8	- 0.1	+ 3.3
Total Federal	36.9	36.9	37.0	0	- 0.1
Total State	75.3	75.4	74.1	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Total Local	125.9	125.9	123.7	0	+ 2.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)
March 1981

INDUSTRY	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Net Change From Feb. 1981	Net Change From Mar. 1980
MANUFACTURING	387.0	390.4	402.5	- 3.4	-15.5
DURABLE GOODS	116.6	117.1	124.5	- 0.5	- 7.9
Lumber and Wood Products	14.4	14.5	15.3	- 0.1	- 0.9
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.2	8.3	8.8	- 0.1	- 0.6
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.9	4.8	0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.8	11.0	11.7	- 0.2	- 0.9
Primary Metal Industries	7.6	7.5	7.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	13.7	13.5	15.1	+ 0.2	- 1.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.8	30.9	32.8	- 0.1	- 2.0
Special Industry Machinery	9.0	9.0	9.5	0	- 0.5
Electric and Electronic Equipment	20.2	20.5	22.5	- 0.3	- 2.3
Instruments and Related Products	5.5	5.6	6.2	- 0.1	- 0.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	270.4	273.3	278.0	- 2.9	- 7.6
Food and Kindred Products	14.0	14.2	14.6	- 0.2	- 0.6
Textile Mill Products	135.8	137.4	142.2	- 1.6	- 6.4
Weaving Mills	85.0	86.9	87.8	- 1.9	- 2.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	39.2	40.3	41.4	- 1.1	- 2.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	45.0	45.4	45.1	- 0.4	- 0.1
Knitting Mills	11.0	11.3	11.9	- 0.3	- 0.9
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.8	17.7	19.0	+ 0.1	- 1.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.1	3.1	3.2	0	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	10.4	11.6	- 0.3	- 1.5
Apparel and Other Products	45.9	46.5	46.7	- 0.6	- 0.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.9	10.2	10.4	- 0.3	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.1	16.2	16.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.0	13.9	14.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Printing and Publishing	7.8	8.5	7.4	- 0.7	+ 0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.7	33.7	33.8	0	- 0.1
Synthetic Fibers	19.4	19.5	19.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Other Nondurable 1/	19.2	19.1	19.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

1/ Includes tobacco manufactures; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
MARCH 1981

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980
MANUFACTURING	308.7	310.3	321.5	243.19	241.78	220.59	40.6	40.5	40.7	5.99	5.97	5.42
DURABLE GOODS	92.4	92.2	98.3	251.72	251.50	226.03	40.6	40.5	40.8	6.20	6.21	5.54
Lumber and Wood Products	11.5	11.4	12.2	221.87	215.06	190.94	42.1	41.2	40.8	5.27	5.22	4.68
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.0	4.0	213.20	211.70	183.33	41.0	40.4	37.8	5.20	5.24	4.85
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.7	8.7	9.3	282.01	268.09	243.18	42.6	41.5	42.0	6.62	6.46	5.79
Fabricated Metal Products	11.2	11.0	12.3	235.30	233.34	232.83	40.5	40.3	42.8	5.81	5.79	5.44
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.9	23.0	24.4	268.30	277.38	245.18	40.9	41.9	41.0	6.56	6.62	5.98
Special Industry Machinery	6.6	6.7	6.9	259.58	251.88	233.45	41.8	40.3	41.1	6.21	6.25	5.68
Electric and Electronic Equipment	16.1	16.3	17.9	221.16	221.75	206.40	38.8	38.7	40.0	5.70	5.73	5.16
Instruments and Related Products	4.5	4.5	5.1	203.68	203.36	190.50	38.0	37.8	38.1	5.36	5.38	5.00
NONDURABLE GOODS	216.3	218.1	223.2	240.13	237.74	218.56	40.7	40.5	40.7	5.90	5.87	5.37
Food and Kindred Products	8.4	8.6	9.2	202.75	204.72	190.64	38.4	38.7	39.8	5.28	5.29	4.79
Textile Mill Products	118.9	120.3	124.3	227.42	226.32	209.90	41.2	41.0	41.4	5.52	5.52	5.07
Weaving Mills	77.0	78.1	79.0	230.72	230.31	215.78	41.2	41.2	41.9	5.60	5.59	5.15
Weaving Mills, Cotton	35.0	35.8	37.0	223.41	222.31	215.97	40.4	40.2	42.1	5.53	5.53	5.13
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	41.1	41.4	41.0	235.90	236.04	215.17	41.9	42.0	41.7	5.63	5.62	5.16
Knitting Mills	9.0	9.2	9.8	203.03	204.57	185.25	39.5	39.8	39.0	5.14	5.14	4.75
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.4	14.4	15.4	243.86	236.64	217.21	41.9	40.8	40.6	5.82	5.80	5.35
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.5	2.5	249.85	250.65	195.32	45.1	45.0	39.7	5.54	5.57	4.92
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.0	9.2	10.3	205.34	199.90	193.50	41.4	39.9	43.0	4.96	5.01	4.50
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.1	38.5	38.8	165.31	164.25	149.81	37.4	37.5	36.9	4.42	4.38	4.06
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	9.2	9.3	157.98	161.25	141.57	36.4	37.5	36.3	4.34	4.30	3.90
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.3	13.2	13.3	155.03	153.87	140.04	37.0	36.9	36.0	4.19	4.17	3.89
Paper and Allied Products	10.0	9.9	10.1	377.01	373.15	352.36	42.6	42.5	44.1	8.85	8.78	7.99
Printing and Publishing	3.8	3.8	3.7	244.19	236.37	226.14	37.8	37.4	38.2	6.46	6.32	5.92
Chemicals and Allied Products	22.2	22.1	22.3	341.94	336.60	306.69	41.7	41.2	41.5	8.20	8.17	7.39
Synthetic Fibers	14.5	14.5	14.7	313.34	312.53	285.19	40.8	40.8	40.8	7.68	7.66	6.99

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
MARCH 1981

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980
MANUFACTURING	3.1	2.7	3.5	2.0	1.8	2.8	.8	.7	.4	3.3	2.7	3.7	1.5	1.2	2.1	.9	.7	.6
DURABLE GOODS	3.6	2.9	4.0	1.7	1.5	3.0	1.5	1.1	.7	3.5	3.0	4.1	1.2	.9	2.1	1.3	1.4	1.0
Furniture and Fixtures	3.4	1.9	5.8	3.3	.8	5.4	.2	1.0	.4	2.3	1.8	5.3	1.2	1.0	3.4	*	*	.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.5	5.5	3.4	1.1	1.1	2.5	1.4	4.2	.9	1.6	1.6	4.6	.9	.8	1.5	.4	.6	2.4
Fabricated Metal Products	5.9	2.6	3.7	.8	1.1	2.4	4.2	1.2	.7	3.7	3.1	4.0	1.3	.8	2.0	1.2	1.5	.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.9	2.0	3.3	1.7	1.7	2.7	.1	.1	.2	2.8	2.0	2.8	.9	.8	1.9	1.1	.6	.1
Special Industry Machinery	2.4	2.1	3.7	1.9	1.7	2.8	.2	.1	.3	5.2	3.0	2.6	.9	1.0	1.7	3.2	1.4	*
Electric and Electronic Equipment	4.4	1.8	4.2	1.4	.7	3.4	1.8	.9	.2	3.8	6.1	3.0	1.7	.8	1.7	.5	4.4	.2
Instruments and Related Products	1.6	1.1	1.9	.8	.4	1.2	.1	*	*	3.2	2.2	2.8	.9	.6	1.4	.6	.5	.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.9	2.6	3.3	2.1	1.9	2.8	.5	.5	.3	3.2	2.6	3.5	1.6	1.4	2.1	.6	.4	.4
Food and Kindred Products	2.5	3.2	4.1	2.0	1.7	3.6	.4	1.4	.4	3.9	4.3	5.3	1.4	1.1	2.4	1.8	2.3	1.6
Textile Mill Products	2.6	2.2	3.5	2.0	1.7	3.0	.3	.3	.2	3.1	2.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	2.3	.5	.4	.4
Weaving Mills	2.5	2.1	3.5	2.0	1.7	3.1	.2	.2	*	3.2	2.7	3.8	1.8	1.5	2.4	.5	.3	.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	2.9	2.1	4.0	2.3	1.7	3.4	.2	.1	*	3.8	2.6	3.8	2.0	1.3	2.4	.6	.2	.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	2.2	2.2	3.1	1.7	1.8	2.9	.2	.3	.1	2.7	2.8	3.7	1.6	1.6	2.3	.3	.4	.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.2	2.6	2.8	1.7	2.0	2.3	.2	.3	.3	2.3	2.2	3.3	1.0	.9	1.5	.5	.5	.7
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	2.6	3.9	1.2	2.1	2.5	1.8	.3	1.2	3.3	4.1	3.4	1.6	1.3	2.1	.4	1.9	*
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.4	4.7	5.2	3.5	3.3	4.3	1.5	1.0	.5	5.6	3.9	4.9	3.1	2.8	3.6	1.5	.3	.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	5.8	3.8	5.9	2.4	1.9	4.6	3.2	1.8	.9	5.4	2.9	5.0	2.2	2.2	3.7	2.3	.2	.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	5.3	6.1	6.2	4.2	4.7	5.0	.6	.8	.7	5.8	4.9	5.7	3.7	3.5	4.4	1.2	.4	.3
Paper and Allied Products	1.4	1.4	2.5	1.1	1.1	1.4	.1	*	.9	1.5	1.3	1.9	.7	.4	.7	.1	.2	.1
Printing and Publishing	2.7	3.3	3.6	2.6	2.9	3.5	*	.3	.1	3.0	2.1	3.3	1.8	1.4	2.5	.6	.2	.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.4	.9	.8	.2	.2	.1	1.1	.8	1.0	.6	.3	.6	*	.2	.1
Synthetic Fibers	1.3	.7	.7	.7	.4	.4	.3	.2	.1	1.1	.9	1.0	.7	.4	.5	*	.2	.1

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TECHNICAL NOTES

The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Estimates of manufacturing employment and production workers include full- and part-time workers who also were employed during that pay period in manufacturing industries. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from employment estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1980 benchmark. Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

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6/19/81

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P.O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

APRIL 1981

EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES MODERATE CHANGE

APRIL'S EMPLOYMENT ADVANCES SLOWLY

South Carolina's nonfarm wage and salary employment, affected by seasonal fluctuations, experienced a slight increase in April. The 0.5% gain was the smallest between March and April in over 10 years. Long term layoffs in the textile industry and reductions in state government employment minimized the usual seasonal upturns in tourist-related trades and services. April's wage and salary employment was 8,700 less than the comparable year-ago period. Actually, when adjusted on a seasonal basis, nonfarm employment declined 5,600 during April.

Expansion was the key activity in the majority of nonfarm employment industry divisions this month with exception of manufacturing and government. However, these two major industry divisions combined represent 52.8% of South Carolina's total nonfarm wage and salary employment. In the manufacturing sector, nondurable goods remained in the losing ranks in April. The continuation of plant shutdowns and layoffs held textile mill products (-700) and apparel and other textile products (-200) on the negative side. Losses in food and kindred products (-200) and other nondurables (-100) contributed to the overall nondurable decline of 1,200. Nonfarm employment in the durable good sector picked up 400 from the March level. Advancements in lumber and wood products (+200), stone, clay, and glass products (+100), and primary metal industries (+100) were the determining factors in the durable upturn. Manufacturing employment was 12,900 less than the April, 1980 level.

Government employment edged downward in April. Recent budget tightening and cuts have affected many state government agencies adversely. Over 85% of the 700 decline in state government was in administrative agencies rather than schools. Gains in federal government were offset by the losses in local government. The remainder of nonmanufacturing industry divisions experienced seasonal upturns. Transportation and public utilities rose 600 on the strength of gains in stevedoring activities. Consumer spending for Easter spurred employment in the retail trade sector. Hikes in general merchandise stores (+700) and apparel and accessory stores (+300) coupled with the tourist-related expansion in eating and drinking places (+2,600) pushed the total trade level 3,900 above the previous month. Consumer interest in real estate in resort areas of the state played a major part in the addition of 300 in finance, insurance, and real estate. Also, two industries in the service division that provide services necessary to tourists broadened employment considerably during April. Motels and other lodging places, and amusement and recreation services expanded 900 and 1,000, respectively. Overall the services division picked up 2,300 workers from March to April.

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN IN APRIL

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped to 6.9% in April. This represents 91,100 jobless individuals, a decline of 13,400 from the March level. The drop in joblessness is attributed to fewer layoffs along with increased tourist trade and farm activity. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.3 in April.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
(IN THOUSANDS)

				Net and Percent Change from			
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	March 1981		April 1980	
	1981 2/	1981	1980	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1322.1	1316.8	1298.1	+ 5.3	+ 0.4	+24.0	+ 1.8
Total Employment 3/	1231.0	1212.3	1224.2	+18.7	+ 1.5	+ 6.8	+ 0.6
Total Unemployment	91.1	104.5	73.9	-13.4	-12.8	+17.2	+23.3
Percent Unemployed	6.9	7.9	5.7	---	---	---	---

1/ These data are projected from a 1980 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION EMPLOYEES RETAIN 40-HOUR WORKWEEK

In spite of reduction in overtime and cutbacks in employees, South Carolina's manufacturing workweek was unchanged at 40.6 over the month. For the first time since 1978, production workers managed to record an April workweek of at least 40 hours despite Easter holidays. This feat allowed the seasonally adjusted workweek to rise 0.5 to reach 41.4.

Durable good weekly hours were steady at 40.6 after experiencing mixed trends among the industry groups. The hard good seasonally adjusted workweek climbed 0.5 of an hour aided by more than normal seasonal increases in electric and electronic equipment (+1.7), furniture and fixtures (+1.1), and machinery, except electrical (+1.0). Nondurable good weekly hours dropped 0.1 from March's level of 40.5. Temporary layoffs and plant closings were primarily responsible for the 0.1 dip in textile mill product average weekly hours. Apparel and other textile products experienced the largest over-the-month plunge of 1.1 hours. The 35.3 hours in this sector's workweek were the smallest number since March 1975. Within the soft good sector, there were sizeable hourly gains reported by paper and allied products, chemical and allied products, and food and kindred products; however, these advances were more than offset by the declines.

HOLIDAY PREMIUMS BOOST HOURLY EARNINGS

Hourly wages rose $.08 in April to reach $6.09 as manufacturing production employees were paid premium rates for hours worked. This gain was $.65 above the April, 1980 level of $5.44. Both durable and nondurable goods contributed to the rise in manufacturing hourly earnings. Durable good earnings zoomed upward $.11 to $6.33 influenced by large gains in stone, clay, and glass products (+$.13); machinery, except electrical (+$.12); and lumber and wood products (+$.08). Furniture manufacturers were the only industry group to report a loss in hourly earnings. Spurred by moderate hikes thoughout the sector, nondurable good hourly earnings rose from $5.92 to $5.99. Within the soft good sector, hourly wage increases ranged from $.03 in textile mill products, and printing and publishing to $.13 in chemicals and allied products. Textile mill product hourly earnings moved up $.03 attributed to wage hikes in weaving mills and knitting mills. Influenced by a major drop in hours worked, floor covering mill hourly earnings plunged from $5.54 to $5.39 during April.

Average weekly earnings rose $3.24 to $247.25. This rise hinged on the $.08 surge in hourly earnings. Durable and nondurable goods realized weekly earning advances of $4.48 and $2.24, respectively.

MANUFACTURING SEPARATIONS IN APRIL HINGE ON LAYOFF RATE

South Carolina's manufacturing separation rate was reduced by 0.2 per hundred from March's level of 3.2 per hundred. Fewer layoffs accounted for the overall drop in total separations. The quit rate rose slightly as workers were more inclined to switch jobs in view of improving economic conditions. The manufacturing accession rate remained unchanged at 3.0 per hundred due to offsetting trends in new hires and recalls.

The durable good separation rate level receded from 3.3 to 2.5 per hundred. Layoffs in the sector were down 0.8 per hundred as employers experienced a surge in orders. The decline in layoffs was aided by reductions in fabricated metal products and machinery, except electrical. Quits, which are initiated by employees, inched upward 0.1 per hundred in this sector.

The durable good accession rate plunged 0.5 per hundred as a result of a sharp drop in recalls. Downturns in accessions were recorded by fabricated metal products (-2.5 per hundred), and machinery, except electrical (-0.6 per hundred). The stone, clay and glass products group was the only industry to post a gain in accessions, while all other groups were unchanged over the month.

Nondurable good separations edged upward to 3.2 from 3.1 per hundred in April. Throughout the soft good sector, quits and discharges reported advances which boosted the rise in nondurable total separations. "Job hopping" has become apparent as indicated by the high proportion of voluntary quits. However, separation rates in the paper and allied product, and printing and publishing industries managed decreases of 0.2 and 1.3 per hundred, respectively.

Nondurable good total accession rates rose a slight 0.2 per hundred under the impetus of jumps in new hires. Recalls fell 0.1 per hundred. Sparked by the large number of quits, employers began hiring in order to fill orders. Textile mill product total accession and new hire rates leveled at 0.6 per hundred.

CONSUMER PURCHASING POWER ADVANCES

Over-the-month manufacturing spendable earnings climbed $2.44 to $214.33 reflecting the $3.24 increase in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earnings, which record the buying power of consumer dollars, were up $.43 due to a 0.6% advance in the Consumer Price Index.

	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980
Average weekly earnings	$247.25	$244.01	$215.97
Spendable earnings	214.33	211.89	191.76
Real spendable earnings	80.33	79.90	79.04

MANHOUR INDEX SUBSIDES

A cutback in production workers caused the manufacturing manhour index to drop from 113.9 in March to 113.7 in April. The index for April was 1.1 less than the year-ago figure of 114.8.

	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980
Production worker manhour index	113.7	113.9	114.8
Durable good manhour index	139.0	139.0	143.5
Nondurable good manhour index	104.8	105.6	105.6
Textile manhour index	87.8	88.6	88.2
Apparel manhour index	95.8	99.3	100.1

EMPLOYERS' HELP IS NEEDED!

The President submitted a revised Fiscal Year 1981 budget which provided for phasing out the Public Service Employment (PSE) programs funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act on or before September 30, 1981. Through April 8th in South Carolina, almost 3,000 PSE employees had been terminated. With 525 of these individuals being absorbed by their employers and almost a hundred hired elsewhere, 2,375 were left to find new jobs. Job Service has been active in trying to place these workers. All of these remaining persons are being called in to Job Service offices and worked with individually. So far about 1,175 have been called in. Of these, 704 responded, and about 250 have been placed. This means that a significant number of people experienced in many occupations are available for employment. If you have need of an experienced employee or employees, call you local Job Service office and ask to interview some former PSE employees. Your help in this tight economic situation facing these people would be appreciated.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW PUBLICATIONS NOW AVAILABLE

The following publications are now available upon a request basis from the Research and Analysis Section of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission (address on back cover).

Title	Area Covered	Frequency
"Annual Planning Information Report"	State, Planning Districts	Annual
"Black Youth Unemployment"	State	One time
"An Overview of the Textile Industry"	State	One time
"Veterans: An Update"	State	Annual
"The S. C. Labor Market"	State	Quarterly

WAGES CONTINUE TO RISE NATIONWIDE

Hourly wages for the nation's production workers accelerated $.07 to reach $7.86. Both durable and nondurable goods contributed equally to the increase in manufacturing hourly earnings. Durable good earnings rose $.06 over the month as hourly advances were noted throughout the sector. The largest gains were $.13 and $.11 recorded by manufacturers of primary metal, and stone, clay and glass products, respectively. Nondurable good hourly earnings climbed from $6.98 in March to $7.04 in April. A $.22 surge in tobacco employees' earnings coupled with moderate gains in all other industry groups caused the $.06 advance in soft goods. The only industry to post a drop in hourly earnings in April was textile mill products.

U. S. ECONOMY SLOWLY GATHERING STEAM

The economy has slowed since the first quarter, but it is still showing signs of forward momentum, according to three government reports. Leading indicators of the economy rose 1.4% in March following three consecutive declines. However, many economists blame the turnabout on the rise in crude oil prices following decontrol.

Personal income accelerated 0.6% in April. This was the smallest increment since the 0.6% recorded last June. Also, personal consumption spending, which represents about two-thirds of the nation's total output of goods and services, climbed a slight 0.2% last month.

Industrial production in April was stronger than expected but weak when compared to previous recoveries. The scant 0.4% growth would have been more if the coal miners were not on strike. A slight 0.2% expansion in March's inventories was entirely located in the manufacturing sector.

A sharp drop in auto sales pulled the nation's overall retail sales total down 1.0% in April. Excluding auto sales, retail sales actually rose 0.9% last month. Total retail sales were 13% ahead of April, 1980.

A revision of the gross national product estimate was stronger than the previously reported 6.5%. The 8.4% annual rate, adjusted for inflation, was the most robust since the 1978 second quarter rate of 9.0%.

Two other reports also suggest that the economy has not lost all of its steam. In one report, housing starts advanced 4.2% in April. The month's rate was 28.6% higher than April of 1980. Permits for future home construction rose 2.8% during April. The chief economist for the Federal National Mortgage Association said the number of housing starts reported was higher than many had predicted.

In another report, the nation's factory operating rate expanded to an adjusted 80.3% of capacity in April, thanks largely to the month's 0.4% rise in industrial production. Most analysts agree that, despite the tightness of consumer spending, there are other sectors that show at least moderate growth on a continuing basis.

PRODUCTION WORKERS EXPERIENCE DOWNTURN IN WEEKLY HOURS NATIONALLY

The nation's manufacturing production workers reported a drop of 0.2% an hour in the workweek during April to 39.7. This slight downward movement in weekly hours was attributed to dips in both durable and nondurable goods. Overtime for the nation's production workers fell from 2.8 to 2.6 hours. The durable good workweek dropped 0.3 to 40.2 as no industry group experienced an increase in hours worked over the month.

Nondurable good weekly hours, spurred by downturns ranging from 0.1 in chemicals to 0.8 in apparels, decreased from 39.0 to 38.8 over the month. Advances experienced by petroleum and coal products, and food and kindred products were erased by slumps recorded in all other industry groups in the soft good sector.

SPECIAL FEATURES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR SURVEY OF NONMANUFACTURING

-- MINING, CONSTRUCTION, FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, AND SERVICES --

Current and changing trends in South Carolina's labor force will be identified in an upcoming survey conducted by the S. C. Employment Security Commission. Data gathered in the survey, sponsored in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor, will help determine the future design of South Carolina's educational and training programs.

About 6,000 questionaire packages will be mailed to Palmetto State employers in June. Participation is voluntary, and information gathered relative to each employer will be held in strict confidence and used only for statistical purposes.

The information from the survey will be used specifically to develop current and future estimates of occupational profiles and industry human resource needs for planning purposes. This information is essential for: industrial development; planning and evaluation of education and training programs to meet future needs; allocating resources for education and training among alternative types; and guidance and counseling of young people in choosing careers.

This information is basic to the development of human resource information needed by all levels of government to make decisions about the character of, and amounts of, expenditures for education and training programs. Educators at all levels, both public and private, need these data to evaluate the adequacy of their vocational guidance programs.

Data on employment by occupation for each industry will be summarized and published by the Research and Analysis Division of the S. C. Employment Security Commission and made available to industry and government agencies upon request.

The Employment Security Commission conducted a similar occupational survey in the summer of 1978 and data gathered from this survey have proved to be an invaluable resource for industrial development and planning in the Palmetto State for the past three years. Limited copies of the survey data are still available by contacting the Research and Analysis office of the S. C. Employment Security Commission.

NEW PLANT ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

THIS IS A LIST OF NEW FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS OF ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH WILL LOCATE IN SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

NAME OF PLANT	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Union Camp Corp.	Eastover	400	This paper mill will produce 600 tons of paper per day. To open mid-1984.
Steel Hiddle Mfg. Co.	Oconee County	85	Metal works plant to be completed in about 2½ years.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education	Hours Desired			Relocate		
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/	(Highest Grade Completed)	Full Time	Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Yes	No	Location of Applicant*
Construction Supt.	86	None	N/A	12	X		$16,683		X	Anderson
Millwright	98	None	N/A	12	X		$17,680	X		Bennettsville
Accountant	99	Auditor	30	17	X		$12,000	X		Florence
Diesel Mechanic	36	None	N/A	12	X		$10,000	X		Abbeville
Boilermaker	99	None	N/A	12	X		$19,000	X		Conway
Engineering Technician	99	None	N/A	12	X		$10,500		X	Newberry
Manager, Retail	63	None	N/A	13	X		$16,000	X		Greenville
Public Health Service Officer	99	Administrative Assistant	99	15	X		$20,000		X	Columbia
Quality Control Technician	99	None	N/A	12	X	X	$16,000		X	Walterboro
Mechanical Engineer	60	Drafting Engineer Manager	48	16	X		$26,000	X		Orangeburg
Programmer Analyst	99	None	N/A	14	X		$21,000		X	Rock Hill
Physician Assistant	99	None	N/A	14	X		$21,000	X		Aiken
Teacher, Math	96	Teacher, Special Ed.	36	18	X		$15,000	X		Clinton

*** There are currently more than 101,100 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.**

1/ Months Experience - "99 indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(In Thousands)
April 1981

INDUSTRY	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Net Change From Mar. 1981	Net Change From Apr. 1980
TOTAL	1191.0	1185.2	1199.7	+ 5.8	- 8.7
MANUFACTURING	385.2	386.0	398.1	- 0.8	-12.9
Durable Goods	117.0	116.6	123.2	+ 0.4	- 6.2
Nondurable Goods	268.2	269.4	274.9	- 1.2	- 6.7
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	70.5	70.3	72.6	+ 0.2	- 2.1
General Building Contractors	25.4	25.5	27.4	- 0.1	- 2.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	54.2	53.6	52.8	+ 0.6	+ 1.4
Railroad Transportation	4.0	3.9	4.0	+ 0.1	0
Trucking and Warehousing	14.8	14.9	15.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Other Transportation Services	6.5	5.9	5.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.6
Communication	14.9	14.9	14.4	0	+ 0.5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.0	14.0	13.5	0	+ 0.5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	225.2	221.3	222.7	+ 3.9	+ 2.5
Wholesale Trade	49.0	49.0	49.2	0	- 0.2
Retail Trade	176.2	172.3	173.5	+ 3.9	+ 2.7
General Merchandising Stores	25.0	24.3	25.0	+ 0.7	0
Food Stores	32.4	32.5	31.9	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	20.7	20.7	21.6	0	- 0.9
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.9	10.6	10.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Eating and Drinking Places	49.0	46.2	46.9	+ 2.8	+ 2.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	48.2	47.9	47.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Banking and Credit Agencies	22.0	21.9	21.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Insurance Carriers	10.6	10.6	10.8	0	- 0.2
SERVICES	162.3	160.0	160.1	+ 2.3	+ 2.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.0	13.1	14.9	+ 0.9	- 0.9
Hospitals	13.2	13.2	12.5	0	+ 0.7
Educational Services	16.8	16.7	17.2	+ 0.1	- 0.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	243.5	244.2	244.3	- 0.7	- 0.8
Total Federal	36.5	36.3	39.1	+ 0.2	- 2.6
Total State	76.8	77.5	76.2	- 0.7	+ 0.6
Other State Government, Except Education	44.7	45.3	44.7	- 0.6	0
State Education	32.1	32.2	31.5	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Total Local	130.2	130.4	129.0	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Other Local Government, Except Education	53.9	54.2	53.0	- 0.3	+ 0.9
Local Education	76.3	76.2	76.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)
April 1981

INDUSTRY	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Net Change From Mar. 1981	Net Change From Apr. 1980
MANUFACTURING	385.2	386.0	398.1	- 0.8	-12.9
DURABLE GOODS	117.0	116.6	123.2	+ 0.4	- 6.2
Lumber and Wood Products	14.5	14.3	14.5	+ 0.2	0
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.2	8.2	8.4	0	- 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.9	4.8	0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.9	10.8	11.5	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Primary Metal Industries	7.7	7.6	7.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	13.7	13.7	15.0	0	- 1.3
Fab. Structural Metal Products	5.6	5.7	6.0	- 0.1	- 0.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.7	30.8	32.9	- 0.1	- 2.2
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.7	5.6	0	- 0.9
Special Industry Machinery	8.9	9.0	9.6	- 0.1	- 0.7
Electric and Electronic Equipment	20.3	20.2	22.4	+ 0.1	- 2.1
Electronic Components and Acces.	6.7	6.7	8.5	0	- 1.8
Transportation Equipment	4.4	4.3	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Instruments and Related Products	5.5	5.6	6.1	- 0.1	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	4.4	4.4	4.8	0	- 0.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	268.2	269.4	274.9	- 1.2	- 6.7
Food and Kindred Products	13.6	13.8	14.3	- 0.2	- 0.7
Beverages	2.7	2.7	2.9	0	- 0.2
Textile Mill Products	135.1	135.8	139.9	- 0.7	- 4.8
Weaving Mills	84.9	85.7	86.6	- 0.8	- 1.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	38.9	39.3	41.5	- 0.4	- 2.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	44.8	45.2	44.0	- 0.4	+ 0.8
Knitting Mills	11.2	11.1	11.8	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.7	17.8	18.7	- 0.1	- 1.0
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.1	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	10.1	10.9	0	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.1	6.1	6.1	0	0
Apparel and Other Products	45.7	45.9	46.5	- 0.2	- 0.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.2	9.9	10.6	+ 0.3	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.1	16.1	16.1	0	0
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	6.6	6.9	6.8	- 0.3	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	13.9	13.9	14.2	0	- 0.3
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.5	3.5	3.5	0	0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.6	4.6	4.8	0	- 0.2
Printing and Publishing	7.6	7.6	7.4	0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.7	33.7	33.9	0	- 0.2
Synthetic Fibers	19.2	19.4	19.6	- 0.2	- 0.4
Other Nondurable	18.6	18.7	18.7	- 0.1	- 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(In Thousands)
April 1981

				Net Change From	
INDUSTRY	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980
TOTAL	1184.9	1190.5	1193.9	- 5.6	- 9.0
MANUFACTURING	385.9	387.3	398.8	- 1.4	-12.9
Durable Goods	117.0	116.8	123.1	+ 0.2	- 6.1
Nondurable Goods	268.9	270.5	275.8	- 1.6	- 6.9
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	71.0	72.7	73.1	- 0.8	- 1.2
General Building Contractors	25.3	26.0	27.3	- 0.7	- 2.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	54.5	54.1	53.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.4
Railroad Transportation	4.0	3.9	4.0	+ 0.1	0
Trucking and Warehousing	14.8	15.2	15.0	- 0.4	- 0.2
Other Transportation Services	6.5	5.8	5.9	+ 0.7	+ 0.6
Communication	15.0	15.0	14.5	0	+ 0.5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.2	14.2	13.7	0	+ 0.5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	226.0	226.4	223.6	- 0.4	+ 2.4
Wholesale Trade	49.4	49.8	49.6	- 0.4	- 0.2
Retail Trade	176.6	176.6	173.9	0	+ 2.7
General Merchandising Stores	25.7	25.2	25.7	+ 0.5	0
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.8	11.0	10.1	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Eating and Drinking Places	48.0	48.0	45.9	0	+ 2.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	48.4	48.5	47.4	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Banking and Credit Agencies	22.1	22.1	21.1	0	+ 1.0
SERVICES	160.0	161.5	157.8	- 1.5	+ 2.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.3	13.6	14.1	- 0.3	- 0.8
Hospitals	13.2	13.2	12.5	0	+ 0.7
Educational Services	15.7	15.6	16.1	+ 0.1	- 0.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	237.2	238.1	237.8	- 0.9	- 0.6
Total Federal	36.6	36.9	39.2	- 0.3	- 2.6
Total State	74.5	75.3	73.9	- 0.8	+ 0.6
Total Local	126.1	125.9	125.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)
April 1981

INDUSTRY	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Net Change From Mar. 1981	Net Change From Apr. 1980
MANUFACTURING	385.9	387.3	398.8	- 1.4	-12.9
DURABLE GOODS	117.0	116.8	123.1	+ 0.2	- 6.1
Lumber and Wood Products	14.6	14.4	14.6	+ 0.2	0
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.2	8.2	8.4	0	- 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.9	4.8	0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.9	10.9	11.5	0	- 0.6
Primary Metal Industries	7.7	7.6	7.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	13.8	13.8	15.1	0	- 1.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.6	30.8	32.8	- 0.2	- 2.2
Special Industry Machinery	8.9	9.0	9.6	- 0.1	- 0.7
Electric and Electronic Equipment	20.2	20.2	22.2	0	- 2.0
Instruments and Related Products	5.5	5.5	6.1	0	- 0.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	268.9	270.5	275.8	- 1.6	- 6.9
Food and Kindred Products	13.9	14.2	14.6	- 0.3	- 0.7
Textile Mill Products	135.0	135.8	139.8	- 0.8	- 4.8
Weaving Mills	85.1	85.6	86.6	- 0.5	- 1.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	39.0	39.2	40.9	- 0.2	- 1.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	45.0	45.1	44.5	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Knitting Mills	10.9	11.0	11.8	- 0.1	- 0.9
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.5	17.8	18.8	- 0.3	- 1.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.3	3.1	3.3	+ 0.2	0
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.2	10.1	11.3	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Apparel and Other Products	45.8	45.9	46.6	- 0.1	- 0.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.3	9.9	10.7	+ 0.4	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.1	16.0	16.1	+ 0.1	0
Paper and Allied Products	14.0	14.0	14.3	0	- 0.3
Printing and Publishing	7.6	7.7	7.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.7	33.7	33.9	0	- 0.2
Synthetic Fibers	19.2	19.4	19.6	- 0.2	- 0.4
Other Nondurable 1/	18.9	19.2	19.0	- 0.3	- 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

1/ Includes tobacco manufactures; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
APRIL 1981

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980
MANUFACTURING	308.2	308.9	318.4	247.25	244.01	215.97	40.6	40.6	39.7	6.09	6.01	5.44
DURABLE GOODS	92.8	92.4	97.5	258.26	253.78	221.84	40.8	40.8	39.9	6.33	6.22	5.56
Lumber and Wood Products	11.6	11.5	11.6	225.24	221.87	182.74	42.1	42.1	39.3	5.35	5.27	4.65
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.1	4.0	208.08	207.05	185.18	41.7	41.0	38.5	4.99	5.05	4.81
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.8	8.7	9.2	284.93	279.42	250.96	42.4	42.4	42.9	6.72	6.59	5.85
Fabricated Metal Products	11.3	11.2	12.3	234.80	234.72	224.41	40.0	40.4	41.1	5.87	5.81	5.46
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.8	22.9	24.4	282.46	278.81	243.79	41.6	41.8	40.7	6.79	6.67	5.99
Special Industry Machinery	6.5	6.6	7.0	256.00	259.58	231.49	40.7	41.8	40.9	6.29	6.21	5.66
Electric and Electronic Equipment	16.2	16.1	17.8	224.36	220.95	195.07	39.5	38.9	38.1	5.68	5.68	5.12
Instruments and Related Products	4.5	4.5	5.0	206.59	204.60	182.65	38.4	38.1	37.2	5.38	5.37	4.91
NONDURABLE GOODS	215.4	216.5	220.9	242.00	239.76	213.98	40.4	40.5	39.7	5.99	5.92	5.39
Food and Kindred Products	8.5	8.6	8.9	204.34	201.17	192.54	38.7	38.1	39.7	5.28	5.28	4.85
Textile Mill Products	118.2	118.9	122.3	228.52	227.84	201.89	41.1	41.2	39.9	5.56	5.53	5.06
Weaving Mills	76.3	77.0	77.6	236.74	231.13	208.58	41.9	41.2	40.5	5.65	5.61	5.15
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.6	35.0	36.3	234.90	223.41	215.69	42.4	40.4	41.8	5.54	5.53	5.16
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	40.1	41.1	40.3	236.81	236.74	200.70	41.4	41.9	39.2	5.72	5.65	5.12
Knitting Mills	9.1	9.0	9.8	199.28	202.64	172.02	37.6	39.5	36.6	5.30	5.13	4.70
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.3	14.4	15.4	231.82	243.86	209.86	39.9	41.9	39.3	5.81	5.82	5.34
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.5	2.5	229.61	249.85	201.31	42.6	45.1	41.0	5.39	5.54	4.91
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.0	9.0	10.0	202.21	205.34	180.63	41.1	41.4	40.5	4.92	4.96	4.46
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.9	38.1	38.6	161.67	164.16	146.97	35.3	36.4	36.2	4.58	4.51	4.06
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.2	8.9	9.5	144.48	157.54	142.30	33.6	36.3	36.3	4.30	4.34	3.92
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.2	13.2	13.2	152.44	150.96	139.91	33.8	34.0	35.6	4.51	4.44	3.93
Paper and Allied Products	10.0	10.0	10.2	395.60	374.45	351.78	44.7	42.6	43.7	8.85	8.79	8.05
Printing and Publishing	3.8	3.8	3.7	242.73	244.19	224.91	37.4	37.8	37.8	6.49	6.46	5.95
Chemicals and Allied Products	22.1	22.2	22.3	357.30	341.09	306.12	43.1	41.8	41.2	8.29	8.16	7.43
Synthetic Fibers	14.4	14.5	14.7	330.72	313.34	283.20	42.4	40.8	40.4	7.80	7.68	7.01

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

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LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
APRIL 1981

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980
MANUFACTURING	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.2	2.0	2.7	.5	.7	.4	3.0	3.2	4.0	1.7	1.5	2.2	.4	.8	.7
DURABLE GOODS	2.8	3.3	3.2	1.7	1.7	2.4	.8	1.4	.4	2.5	3.3	3.7	1.2	1.1	1.9	.5	1.3	.7
Furniture and Fixtures	3.4	3.4	7.5	3.4	3.3	6.2	*	.2	1.4	2.6	2.3	6.4	2.0	1.2	3.9	*	*	*
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.6	2.5	3.0	1.2	1.1	2.2	1.4	1.4	.7	1.4	1.6	4.6	.7	.9	1.5	*	.4	2.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.0	5.5	3.4	1.2	.8	2.1	1.4	3.9	.4	2.5	3.6	3.9	1.2	1.4	1.6	.1	1.1	.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	2.2	2.3	1.1	2.0	1.9	.2	.1	.1	2.5	3.0	2.6	1.0	1.0	1.6	.8	1.1	.2
Special Industry Machinery	2.0	2.4	3.0	1.2	1.9	2.4	.4	.2	.1	2.3	5.2	3.2	1.2	.9	1.6	.4	3.2	.3
Electric and Electronic Equipment	2.7	2.7	2.8	1.3	1.0	2.2	.9	1.3	.1	2.0	2.0	3.2	.9	.8	1.7	.5	.5	.4
Instruments and Related Products	1.6	1.6	1.7	.4	.8	.8	.5	.1	*	3.5	3.2	2.5	.8	.9	1.3	.9	.6	.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.0	2.8	3.4	2.4	2.1	2.8	.4	.5	.3	3.2	3.1	4.1	1.9	1.6	2.3	.3	.6	.7
Food and Kindred Products	3.1	2.6	3.8	2.4	2.1	3.3	.6	.4	.5	4.2	4.0	4.2	1.7	1.4	2.3	1.6	1.9	.8
Textile Mill Products	3.1	2.5	3.7	2.5	1.9	3.0	.3	.3	.3	3.4	3.1	4.7	1.9	1.6	2.6	.3	.5	.8
Weaving Mills	3.1	2.3	3.8	2.7	1.9	3.4	.2	.2	*	3.7	3.0	4.4	2.0	1.7	2.7	.3	.4	.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	3.6	2.6	4.4	3.1	2.1	3.8	.2	.1	*	4.1	3.5	4.4	2.1	1.9	2.8	.3	.5	*
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	2.7	2.2	3.3	2.4	1.7	3.0	.2	.2	.1	3.3	2.6	4.4	2.0	1.6	2.7	.3	.3	.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.4	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.8	.4	.2	.3	2.4	2.3	3.5	1.1	1.0	1.6	.2	.5	.9
Floor Covering Mills	7.1	3.3	3.4	4.9	1.3	2.7	1.5	1.4	.4	3.9	3.4	4.8	2.5	1.9	2.9	.1	.4	.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.6	5.3	5.6	4.0	3.4	4.7	1.0	1.5	.6	5.2	5.5	5.6	3.8	3.0	3.9	.4	1.5	.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	3.9	5.7	5.9	2.8	2.3	4.8	.9	3.1	1.0	3.2	5.3	4.8	2.2	2.1	3.7	.2	2.3	.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	7.1	5.1	6.2	4.9	4.1	5.1	1.5	.6	.7	6.3	5.7	6.6	4.9	3.6	4.5	.3	1.2	.5
Paper and Allied Products	.9	1.4	1.9	.4	1.1	1.5	.1	.1	*	1.4	1.6	2.2	.4	.6	1.0	.2	.1	*
Printing and Publishing	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.6	2.0	.1	*	.7	1.6	2.9	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.8	*	.6	.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.1	1.8	1.0	.9	1.3	.8	.1	.2	.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	.5	.5	.6	.1	*	.3
Synthetic Fibers	.9	1.2	.9	.5	.6	.6	.2	.3	.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	.6	.6	.5	.1	*	.4

*** Rate not published because computation is .05 or less.**

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

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TECHNICAL NOTES

The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Estimates of manufacturing employment and production workers include full- and part-time workers who also were employed during that pay period in manufacturing industries. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from employment estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1980 benchmark. Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

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MAY 1981

EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPHILL

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT EXPANDS IN MAY

Following historical trends of growth between April and May, the comparable nonagricultural wage and salary employment levels for 1981 managed to record a positive upturn. The increase in employment of 3,100 from April to May remained, however, substantially lower than the recent average advance of 7,000 between the same two months. The employment expansion in May 1981 can be considered a positive sign although South Carolina's economy remains somewhat sluggish.

The warmer weather coupled with the beckon of the beaches and mountains spurred South Carolina's tourist-related industry employment in May. Positive movements were felt in all major nonfarm employment industry divisions, with the exception of government. Eating and drinking places in the state's resort areas, influenced by the increased tourist activity, added 1,000 workers, representing over 55% of the total trade gain (+1,800).

The services division, affected by the need for accommodations and recreational services for tourists, surpassed April's level by 1,300. Finance, insurance, and real estate experienced an increase of 500, mainly in the banking division. Transportation and public utilities, and construction each broadened their employment levels by 200. Government employment tapered off 1,600 during May, based entirely on the closing of state colleges and universities for the summer season.

Manufacturing employment, adding 700 this month, appears to be slowly gaining ground. Fluctuations within the nondurable sector caused this industry group to remain unchanged in May. Losses incurred by layoffs in textile mill products (-600) were offset by a gain in food and kindred products of 300, and hikes of 100 each in apparel and other textile products, printing and publishing, and chemicals and allied products. The durable good producing industries advanced 700 from April to May. Approximately 43% of the total durable expansion was in the manufacturing of stone, clay and glass products.

Not to be forgotten were the increases in fabricated metal products (+200), electric and electronic equipment (+100), and miscellaneous manufacturing (+100).

In comparison with year-ago levels, total nonfarm wage and salary employment remained in the losing ranks. An appreciable decrease in manufacturing (-9,700) was the main culprit since advances were recorded elsewhere in transportation and public utilities (+1,800), trade (+2,200), and services (+3,000).

UNEMPLOYMENT ON THE RISE IN MAY

South Carolina's unemployment rate climbed to 7.1% in May. This represents 95,400 jobless individuals, an increase of 4,000 from the April level. The rise in joblessness is attributed to the influx of students and graduates to the labor market. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.6% in May.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
(IN THOUSANDS)

				Net and Percent Change from April 1981		Net and Percent Change from May 1980	
	May 1981 2/	April 1981	May 1980	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1,338.2	1,322.9	1,310.1	+15.3	+ 1.2	+28.1	+ 2.1
Total Employment 3/	1,242.8	1,231.5	1,226.1	+11.3	+ 0.9	+16.7	+ 1.4
Total Unemployment	95.4	91.4	84.0	+ 4.0	+ 4.4	+11.4	+13.6
Percent Unemployed	7.1	6.9	6.4	---	---	---	---

1/ These data are projected from a 1980 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS MOVE UPWARD

During May, South Carolina manufacturers stepped up production by lengthening the workweek and increasing new hires. Manufacturing production worker average weekly hours rose 0.3 to 40.7 as employees enjoyed working longer hours after months of temporary layoffs and permanent plant closings. Although both durable and nondurable goods recorded gains in the number of hours worked, the soft good sector experienced the larger increase and was the major contributor to the hike in total manufacturing.

Nondurable good weekly hours climbed from 40.2 in April to 40.6 in May reflecting sizable advances in all industry groups, except paper and allied products, and chemicals and allied products. Because of cutbacks in overtime and shortened workweeks, persons employed in the latter two industries lost 3.0 and 1.0 hours, respectively. Textile mill products, the state's leading soft good industry division, reported an 0.8 surge in weekly hours.

The durable good workweek edged up 0.1 to 40.9 as declines in machinery, except electrical, and lumber and wood products were offset by gains elsewhere in the sector. Hours worked in fabricated metal products remained unchanged at 40.2 in May.

PRODUCTION PAYROLL DIMINISHES

Average hourly earnings for manufacturing production employees dropped $.04 to $6.03 due to less premium paid for overtime hours, and new employees at entry level salary. This is the first slump in production wages since May, 1977. Nondurable good earnings plummeted $.05 below April's level of $5.96 as a result of declining incentive rates. Substantial losses in hourly pay were recorded by all industry groups ranging from $.09 in food and kindred products, and paper and allied products to $.01 in printing and publishing. Chemicals and allied products, which experienced a considerable cutback in hours worked, reported a $.02 rise in hourly earnings.

Hourly earnings for those employed in the hard good industry were unchanged at $6.31 over the month. Mixed movements among the industry components were totally offsetting. Notable wage advances were posted by manufacturers of furniture, stone and clay products, and electric equipment.

Average weekly earnings inched up from $245.23 to $245.42 in May. This slight upturn was responsive to the increase in weekly hours. Because durable goods reported no change in hourly earnings and a slight advance in hours, weekly earnings in this area jumped $.63 to $258.08. Nondurable good weekly earnings rose $.36 to $239.95.

ACCESSION RATES ON THE RISE

As an indication of improved economic health, the manufacturing accession rate rose 10% above April's rate of 3.0 per hundred. Since accessions are initiated by employers, the increase seems to signal that manufacturers are regaining their faith in the economy. Individuals were hired at a rate of 0.3 per hundred whereas recalls remained constant at 0.5 per hundred over the month. The manufacturing separation rate was boosted slightly by "job shopping" and temporary layoffs. The durable good accession rate advanced from 2.8 to 3.1 per hundred due to considerable hikes in interplant transfers and new hires. High levels of accessions were noted in fabricated metal products (up 2.2 per hundred), and machinery, except electrical (up 0.7 per hundred). Recall rates dropped 0.2 per hundred in response to fewer layoffs. Separations for the hard good industry were unchanged at 2.5 per hundred as quits, layoffs, and terminations were offsetting. Quit rates climbed 0.1 per hundred to rest at 1.3 per hundred during May.

New hires, which rose 0.5 per hundred, were completely responsible for 0.4 per hundred growth in the nondurable good accession rate. Recalls remained unchanged at 0.4 per hundred. Among the components of the soft good sector, there were sharp new hire increases ranging from 1.5 per hundred in the paper industries to 0.2 per hundred in apparels. Because of the weighty gains in new hires, accession rates for manufacturers of food and paper products advanced 2.2 and 1.4 per hundred, respectively.

Nondurable good separations crept up 0.1 to 3.3 per hundred as less discharges were not enough to equalize the rise in layoffs and quits. Throughout the soft good sector, jumps in separations were experienced by all industry groups except food and kindred products. The quit rate rose from 3.2 to 3.3 per hundred.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS EXHIBIT SLIGHT INCREASE

Spendable earnings experienced slight growth ($.14) during May. The increase to $212.95 was prompted by the $.19 gain in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earnings, spendable earnings adjusted for taxes and inflation, fell $.63 due to the 9% advance in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Real spendable earnings have gained $.77 since the year-ago figure of $78.36.

	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980
Average weekly earnings	$245.42	$245.23	$216.36
Spendable earnings	212.95	212.81	192.06
Real spendable earnings	79.13	79.76	78.36

MANHOUR INDEX CLIMBS

The manufacturing production worker manhour index advanced 0.9 to 114.1 during May. This growth was caused by a 100 rise in production worker employment, coupled with a 0.3 hour gain in average weekly hours. The May index was the same as the year-ago figure.

	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980
Production worker manhour index	114.1	113.2	114.1
Durable good manhour index	140.6	139.7	140.2
Nondurable good manhour index	105.3	104.4	105.6
Textile manhour index	87.9	86.6	88.7
Apparel manhour index	101.5	98.5	102.5

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW PUBLICATIONS

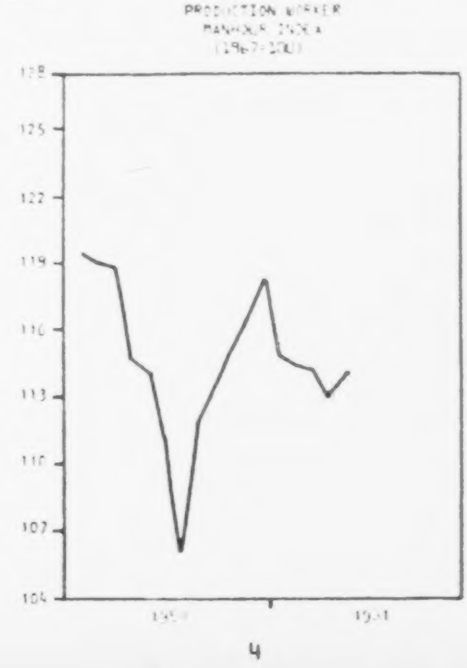
The following publications are now availabe upon a request basis from the Research and Analysis Section of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission (address on back cover).

Title	Area Covered	Frequency
"Covered Employment and Wages in South Carolina"	State, SMSA's, Counties	Annual
"Older Workers"	National, State	One time
"Annual Planning Information"	State, Planning Districts	Annual
"South Carolina Wage Rates and Fringe Benefits"	Four Major Geographical Areas in South Carolina	Quarterly

NONSUPERVISORY PAYROLL ADVANCES NATIONWIDE

Wages for production workers nationwide were up $.04 above April's level of $7.87. The hike was spurred by premiums paid in the durable and nondurable good sectors. Durable good earnings rose $.06 to $8.47 realizing a larger over-the-month increase than in the nondurable good area. The jump in hard good earnings was boosted by hefty bonus advances in transportation equipment, fabricated metal products, and machinery, except electrical.

Nondurable good hourly earnings edged upward $.03 in May as a result of modrate increases throughout the sector. The upturns ranged from $.07 in printing and publishing to $.01 in apparel and other textile products.



NATION'S ECONOMY SLUGGISH

Leading indicators of economic activity rose a modest 0.4% in April, a sign of slower business growth ahead. Most analysts agree that the economy has slowed substantially following a burst of activity late last year and in the first of this year.

The personal income of Americans climbed only 0.6% in May, providing further evidence that the nation's economic performance probably will be flat this summer. This expansion was the same as the previous month's gain. The income growth rates in May and April were the weakest since the advancements of $13.0 and $11.9 billion in June and May of 1980, respectively. Commerce Department economists say the causes of the slow income growth are a leveling out of employment and hours worked, influenced in large by the slump in the construction industry and the recently concluded coal strike.

New home construction plunged this month to the lowest level in a year as high interest rates drove many potential buyers from the market. May's housing starts declined 14% as single family dwelling construction fell 16.3% and multi-family starts decreased 9.3%. Housing industry officials are pessimistic about improvement until mortgage interest rates fall significantly below the 16.5%-17% level.

Retail sales rose a slim 0.2% during May. This increase failed to offset the revised 2.1% decline in April. The downward trend in April and May was the first reduction in the sales figure in ten months.

Consumer goods production increased a seasonally adjusted 0.5% this month after an adjusted 0.7% gain in April. The majority of the acceleration was related to the step-up in auto output. Autos were assembled at an annual rate of 7.3 million units in May, up from a 6.8 million unit pace during the previous month. Overall production performance was really flat aside from auto production. According to one economist, this is not a sign that the economy is strong. It only means automakers are trying to build inventories following a reduction in stock earlier this year when sales were stimulated with rebates and discounts.

NATIONAL WORKWEEK SWINGS UPWARD

Recovering from a slight downturn in weekly hours during April, the nation's manufacturing production or nonsupervisory workers regained 0.4 hour during May. The 40.1 hour workweek was attributed to more overtime experienced by employees in both the durable and nondurable good sectors. Durable good weekly hours climbed 0.4 to 40.7, influenced by more hours worked in all industry groups except primary metal industries.

Nondurable good weekly hours rose 0.5 to 39.3 caused primarily by sharp hourly gains in textile mill products, tobacco manufacturers, and apparel and other textile products. The petroleum and coal product group was the only industry to report a drop in weekly hours.

SPECIAL FEATURE

NEW PLANT ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

This is a list of new firm announcements of establishments which will locate in South Carolina in the near future.

NAME OF PLANT	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Norris Industries	Newbery Co.	200-250 (initially)	Will manufacture 10,000 to 15,000 stainless steel wire wheel and standard wheel covers daily.
Avco, Inc.	Greer	200-300 (initially)	Will manufacture part for turbine engines used in military and civilian helicopters, aircraft and the Army's new battle tank.
Warner Electric Brake and Clutch Company	Walterboro	25 (initially)	Will produce precision ball bearing screws. Scheduled opening for early 1982.
Carolina Metals	Barnwell	50-75	The facility will manufacture depleted uranium. Completion by early 1982.
Chemsize Inc.	Greenville County	40	Will produce 12 to 15 million pounds of chemicals a year, for textile, paper and other industries. Completion of plant could be by the end of the year.
South Atlantic Packers, Inc.	W. Columbia	20 (initially)	This plant will produce mechanically deboned chicken and market this chicken nationally and internationally.
Fiber Service, Inc.	Greenville	15-16	A distribution center for replacement parts for textile machinery. Expected completion in November 1981.
Bowater North America Corp.	Greenville	100	Headquarters established to produce news print and magazine paper.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Textile Plant Superintendent	99	Quality Control Director	8	16	X		$26,000	X		Orangeburg
Police Officer	99	Accountant	62	16	X		11,000	X		Newberry
Architect	36	None	N/A	18	X		24,000		X	Florence
Agricultural Agent	48	None	N/A	16	X		16,000		X	Camden
Machinist	99	None	N/A	16	X		12,480	X		Cheraw
Doffer	99	Truck Driver, Light	24	08	X		8,000		X	Chester
Manager/Personnel	33	Employer Relations Manager	33	13	X		14,000		X	Spartanburg
Statistician	54	None	N/A	16	X		7,500	X		N. Myrtle Beach
Manager, Golf Club	99	None	N/A	15	X		25,000	X		Greenville
Accountant	96	Office Management Work	96	16	X		17,000	X		Columbia
Chemist	54	Medical Service Corp.	24	16	X		14,000	X		Charleston
Vocational Counselor	21	Personnel Manager	60	16	X		12,064	X		Beaufort
Mechanical Design Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	X		28,000	X		Aiken

* There are currently more than 101,800 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience - "99 indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)

May 1981

INDUSTRY	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	Net Change From Apr. 1981	Net Change From May 1980
TOTAL	1194.7	1191.6	1199.1	+ 3.1	- 4.4
MANUFACTURING	386.3	385.6	396.0	+ 0.7	- 9.7
Durable Goods	117.8	117.1	121.9	+ 0.7	- 4.1
Nondurable Goods	268.5	268.5	274.1	0	- 5.6
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	70.9	70.7	73.8	+ 0.2	- 2.9
General Building Contractors	25.7	25.5	27.7	+ 0.2	- 2.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	54.5	54.3	52.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Railroad Transportation	4.0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Trucking and Warehousing	14.9	14.8	14.9	+ 0.1	0
Other Transportation Services	6.4	6.6	5.7	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Communication	15.0	14.9	14.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.2	14.0	13.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	227.0	225.2	224.8	+ 1.8	+ 2.2
Wholesale Trade	49.5	49.0	49.7	+ 0.5	- 0.2
Retail Trade	177.5	176.2	175.1	+ 1.3	+ 2.4
General Merchandising Stores	24.9	25.0	25.4	- 0.1	- 0.5
Food Stores	32.5	32.4	32.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	20.7	20.7	21.5	0	- 0.8
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.9	10.9	10.2	0	- 0.7
Eating and Drinking Places	50.0	49.0	47.6	+ 1.0	+ 2.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	48.7	48.2	47.7	+ 0.5	+ 1.0
Banking and Credit Agencies	22.3	22.0	21.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Insurance Carriers	10.6	10.6	11.0	0	- 0.4
SERVICES	163.6	162.3	160.6	+ 1.3	+ 3.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.6	14.0	16.0	+ 0.6	- 1.4
Hospitals	13.3	13.2	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Educational Services	16.8	16.8	16.8	0	0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	241.8	243.4	241.6	- 1.6	+ 0.2
Total Federal	36.7	36.5	39.4	+ 0.2	- 2.7
Total State	75.1	76.8	73.5	- 1.7	+ 1.6
Other State Government, Except Education	44.6	44.7	44.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
State Education	30.5	32.1	29.1	- 1.6	+ 1.4
Total Local	130.0	130.1	128.7	- 0.1	+ 1.3
Other Local Government, Except Education	53.2	53.8	52.7	- 0.6	+ 0.5
Local Education	76.8	76.3	76.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)
May 1981

INDUSTRY	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	Net Change From Apr. 1981	Net Change From May 1980
MANUFACTURING	386.3	385.6	396.0	+ 0.7	- 9.7
DURABLE GOODS	117.8	117.1	121.9	+ 0.7	- 4.1
Lumber and Wood Products	14.5	14.5	14.4	0	+ 0.1
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.3	8.2	8.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.9	5.0	0	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.3	11.0	11.3	+ 0.3	0
Primary Metal Industries	7.7	7.7	7.5	0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	13.9	13.7	14.6	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Fab. Structural Metal Products	5.6	5.6	5.8	0	- 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.7	30.7	32.3	0	- 1.6
Metalworking Machinery	4.5	4.7	5.4	- 0.2	- 0.9
Special Industry Machinery	8.8	8.9	9.5	- 0.1	- 0.7
Electric and Electronic Equipment	20.4	20.3	22.3	+ 0.1	- 1.9
Electronic Components and Acces.	6.8	6.7	8.5	+ 0.1	- 1.7
Transportation Equipment	4.4	4.4	3.6	0	+ 0.8
Instruments and Related Products	5.5	5.5	6.1	0	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	4.5	4.4	4.8	+ 0.1	- 0.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	268.5	268.5	274.1	0	- 5.6
Food and Kindred Products	13.9	13.6	14.6	+ 0.3	- 0.7
Beverages	2.8	2.7	2.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	134.5	135.1	139.1	- 0.6	- 4.6
Weaving Mills	84.3	84.9	86.6	- 0.6	- 2.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	38.4	38.9	41.5	- 0.5	- 3.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	44.7	44.8	44.0	- 0.1	- 0.7
Knitting Mills	11.0	11.2	11.8	- 0.2	- 0.8
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.7	17.7	18.7	0	- 1.0
Floor Covering Mills	3.3	3.2	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.3	10.1	10.9	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.8	6.1	6.1	- 0.3	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Products	46.1	46.0	46.9	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.0	10.2	10.6	- 0.2	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.4	16.2	16.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	6.7	6.6	6.9	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	13.9	13.9	14.2	0	- 0.3
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.5	3.5	3.5	0	0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.6	4.6	4.8	0	- 0.2
Printing and Publishing	7.7	7.6	7.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.8	33.7	33.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Synthetic Fibers	19.3	19.2	19.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Other Nondurable	18.6	18.6	18.5	0	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)
May 1981

				Net Change From	
INDUSTRY	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	Apr. 1981	May 1980
TOTAL	1186.3	1185.0	1190.8	+ 1.3	- 4.5
MANUFACTURING	385.4	386.2	395.0	- 0.8	- 9.6
Durable Goods	117.2	117.0	121.3	+ 0.2	- 4.1
Nondurable Goods	268.2	269.2	273.7	- 1.0	- 5.5
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	71.1	71.2	74.0	- 0.1	- 2.9
General Building Contractors	25.7	25.4	27.7	+ 0.3	- 2.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	54.5	54.6	52.7	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Railroad Transportation	4.0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Trucking and Warehousing	14.8	14.8	14.8	0	0
Other Transportation Services	6.4	6.6	5.7	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Communication	15.0	15.0	14.5	0	+ 0.5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.3	14.2	13.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	226.3	226.0	224.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.2
Wholesale Trade	49.7	49.4	49.9	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Retail Trade	176.6	176.6	174.2	0	+ 2.4
General Merchandising Stores	25.0	25.7	26.1	- 0.7	- 1.1
Apparel and Accessory Stores	11.0	10.8	10.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Eating and Drinking Places	48.3	48.0	46.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	48.5	48.4	47.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Banking and Credit Agencies	22.4	22.1	21.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
SERVICES	161.0	160.0	158.0	+ 1.0	+ 3.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.2	13.3	14.5	- 0.1	- 1.3
Hospitals	13.3	13.2	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Educational Services	15.8	15.7	15.8	+ 0.1	0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	237.6	236.7	237.5	+ 0.9	+ 0.1
Total Federal	36.5	36.6	39.2	- 0.1	- 2.7
Total State	75.1	74.1	73.5	+ 1.0	+ 1.6
Total Local	126.0	126.0	124.8	0	+ 1.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)
May 1981

INDUSTRY	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	Net Change From Apr. 1981	Net Change From May 1980
MANUFACTURING	385.4	386.2	395.0	- 0.8	- 9.6
DURABLE GOODS	117.2	117.0	121.3	+ 0.2	- 4.1
Lumber and Wood Products	14.6	14.6	14.5	0	+ 0.1
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.3	8.2	8.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.8	4.9	4.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.0	11.2	+ 0.2	0
Primary Metal Industries	7.6	7.7	7.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	13.8	13.8	14.5	0	- 0.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.7	30.6	32.3	+ 0.1	- 1.6
Special Industry Machinery	8.7	8.9	9.4	- 0.2	- 0.7
Electric and Electronic Equipment	20.1	20.2	22.0	- 0.1	- 1.9
Instruments and Related Products	5.5	5.4	6.1	+ 0.1	- 0.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	268.2	269.2	273.7	- 1.0	- 5.5
Food and Kindred Products	14.1	13.9	14.8	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Textile Mill Products	134.1	135.0	138.6	- 0.9	- 4.5
Weaving Mills	84.4	85.1	86.6	- 0.7	- 2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	38.4	39.0	41.5	- 0.6	- 3.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	44.9	45.0	44.2	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Knitting Mills	10.8	10.9	11.6	- 0.1	- 0.8
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.5	17.5	18.5	0	- 1.0
Floor Covering Mills	3.3	3.3	3.1	0	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.3	10.2	10.9	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Apparel and Other Products	45.8	46.1	46.6	- 0.3	- 0.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.9	10.3	10.5	- 0.4	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.4	16.2	16.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	13.9	14.0	14.2	- 0.1	- 0.3
Printing and Publishing	7.7	7.6	7.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.8	33.7	33.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Synthetic Fibers	19.3	19.2	19.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Other Nondurable 1/	18.8	18.9	18.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

1/ Includes tobacco manufactures; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
MAY 1981

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980
MANUFACTURING	308.6	308.5	316.8	245.42	245.23	216.36	40.7	40.4	39.7	6.03	6.07	5.45
DURABLE GOODS	93.2	92.8	96.5	258.08	257.45	221.82	40.9	40.8	39.4	6.31	6.31	5.63
Lumber and Wood Products	11.6	11.6	11.5	220.71	226.10	187.53	41.1	42.5	39.9	5.37	5.32	4.70
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.1	4.1	219.45	201.64	181.44	41.8	40.9	37.8	5.25	4.93	4.80
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.1	8.9	9.2	303.70	283.48	258.86	44.4	42.5	43.0	6.84	6.67	6.02
Fabricated Metal Products	11.4	11.2	12.0	238.79	235.17	216.54	40.2	40.2	39.3	5.94	5.85	5.51
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.8	22.8	24.0	275.06	280.28	244.99	41.3	41.4	39.9	6.66	6.77	6.14
Special Industry Machinery	6.5	6.5	7.0	250.57	256.00	235.58	39.9	40.7	40.9	6.28	6.29	5.76
Electric and Electronic Equipment	16.2	16.2	17.7	230.26	225.32	193.80	39.7	39.6	38.0	5.80	5.69	5.10
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.5	4.9	213.07	206.59	181.54	39.9	38.4	36.6	5.34	5.38	4.96
NONDURABLE GOODS	215.4	215.7	220.3	239.95	239.59	213.73	40.6	40.2	39.8	5.91	5.96	5.37
Food and Kindred Products	8.6	8.5	9.0	200.85	203.81	187.98	38.7	38.6	39.0	5.19	5.28	4.82
Textile Mill Products	117.7	118.2	121.7	227.98	225.18	203.92	41.3	40.5	40.3	5.52	5.56	5.06
Weaving Mills	75.8	76.3	77.8	231.98	231.65	210.12	41.5	41.0	40.8	5.59	5.65	5.15
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.1	34.6	36.9	226.18	223.26	212.38	40.9	40.3	41.4	5.53	5.54	5.13
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	40.7	40.8	40.0	235.48	237.38	207.54	41.9	41.5	40.3	5.62	5.72	5.15
Knitting Mills	8.9	9.1	9.6	198.53	198.90	175.12	38.7	37.6	37.5	5.13	5.29	4.67
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.4	14.3	15.1	241.19	231.82	212.80	41.3	39.9	40.0	5.84	5.81	5.32
Floor Covering Mills	2.6	2.5	2.4	250.32	229.61	200.88	44.7	42.6	40.5	5.60	5.39	4.96
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.2	9.0	9.7	208.54	201.47	179.20	42.3	41.2	40.0	4.93	4.89	4.48
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.3	38.2	38.9	165.02	161.64	149.41	37.0	36.0	36.8	4.46	4.49	4.06
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	9.2	9.6	156.37	148.28	144.28	35.7	33.7	36.9	4.38	4.40	3.91
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.5	13.3	13.3	154.51	151.72	139.98	36.7	35.7	35.8	4.21	4.25	3.91
Paper and Allied Products	10.0	10.0	10.2	366.13	396.49	350.67	41.7	44.7	43.4	8.78	8.87	8.08
Printing and Publishing	3.8	3.8	3.8	242.73	241.15	226.35	37.4	37.1	37.6	6.49	6.50	6.02
Chemicals and Allied Products	22.2	22.1	21.9	343.62	351.02	304.70	41.6	42.6	40.9	8.26	8.24	7.45
Synthetic Fibers	14.5	14.4	14.3	321.44	326.76	282.20	41.0	42.0	40.2	7.84	7.78	7.02

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
MAY 1981

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May. 1980
MANUFACTURING	3.3	3.0	3.5	2.5	2.2	2.7	.5	.5	.5	3.1	3.0	4.6	1.7	1.6	2.0	.5	.4	1.5
DURABLE GOODS	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.1	1.8	2.1	.6	.8	.7	2.5	2.5	5.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	.3	.5	2.3
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	3.5	8.1	3.7	3.4	3.3	.1	.1	3.5	2.5	2.6	6.0	1.6	2.0	3.3	*	*	.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.2	2.6	2.8	1.2	1.3	1.7	.9	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.4	6.4	1.1	.8	1.9	.1	*	2.4
Fabricated Metal Products	5.2	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.3	.3	3.1	2.6	4.6	2.0	1.4	1.7	.1	.1	1.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.4	.1	.1	.1	2.1	2.4	4.5	1.3	1.1	1.2	.2	.8	2.5
Special Industry Machinery	2.1	1.9	3.0	1.8	1.2	2.4	.1	.4	.3	2.1	2.3	2.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	.1	.4	.1
Electric and Electronic Equipment	2.4	2.7	3.3	1.1	1.3	2.5	.5	.9	.3	2.7	2.0	3.3	.9	.9	1.6	.7	.5	.8
Instruments and Related Products	1.2	1.6	.8	.4	.6	.3	.3	.4	.1	2.6	3.1	3.5	.7	.8	.8	.2	.7	1.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.4	3.0	3.7	2.8	2.3	3.0	.4	.4	.4	3.3	3.2	4.4	1.9	1.8	2.1	.5	.4	1.2
Food and Kindred Products	5.1	2.9	4.7	3.7	2.3	4.0	1.2	.6	.5	4.1	4.2	10.2	1.7	1.6	2.9	1.3	1.7	5.8
Textile Mill Products	3.3	3.1	3.8	2.8	2.5	3.0	.3	.3	.4	3.6	3.5	4.5	1.9	1.9	2.1	.5	.4	1.1
Weaving Mills	3.2	3.1	4.0	2.8	2.7	3.5	.2	.2	.1	3.8	3.7	4.2	2.0	2.0	2.3	.6	.4	.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	3.3	3.5	4.5	2.8	3.0	3.9	.1	.2	*	4.2	4.3	3.8	2.1	2.1	2.4	.8	.5	.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	3.2	2.7	3.6	2.8	2.4	3.2	.2	.2	.2	3.5	3.2	4.5	2.0	2.0	2.3	.5	.3	.9
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.2	2.6	2.1	2.7	2.0	1.9	.2	.4	.1	2.4	2.5	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	.2	.2	1.3
Floor Covering Mills	5.7	7.1	3.2	4.1	4.9	2.1	.8	1.5	.5	3.6	3.9	7.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	.2	.1	3.3
Apparel and Other Textile Product	5.2	5.2	5.9	4.0	3.8	4.8	.8	.8	.7	5.6	5.1	5.5	3.5	3.5	3.9	.9	.4	.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	4.3	3.7	5.7	3.0	2.6	4.8	1.1	.9	.8	5.5	3.0	5.1	2.7	2.1	4.0	1.7	.2	.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	6.7	6.8	7.4	5.1	4.7	5.5	1.0	1.4	1.1	6.8	6.2	5.9	5.2	4.8	4.1	.3	.3	.3
Paper and Allied Products	2.5	.9	2.5	2.1	.6	1.9	.2	.1	.1	2.1	1.8	1.6	.8	.5	.6	.4	.5	.1
Printing and Publishing	3.3	2.6	3.8	3.1	2.5	3.6	*	.1	.1	2.3	2.2	3.8	1.9	1.7	2.7	*	.2	.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	.8	.8	.2	.1	.1	1.1	1.0	1.9	.5	.5	.4	.2	.1	1.0
Synthetic Fibers	1.1	.7	.5	.6	.4	.3	.4	.1	.1	1.0	1.0	2.0	.4	.5	.3	.2	.1	1.3

*** Rate not published because computation is .05 or less.**

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Estimates of manufacturing employment and production workers include full- and part-time workers who also were employed during that pay period in manufacturing industries. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from employment estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1980 benchmark. Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

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JUNE 1981

EMPLOYMENT ADVANCES IN JUNE

DESPITE LOSS IN GOVERNMENT, NONFARM EMPLOYMENT REACHES HIGHER LEVEL

Returning to an historical pattern of growth from May to June after the unusual decline recorded last year, total nonfarm wage and salary edged upward 2,900 this month. However, this advancement was not nearly as large as the growth experienced during the comparable period each year prior to 1980.

Government, influenced by layoffs of school personnel and budget cuts, dropped 7,700 employees during June. Within the sector, federal government, adding 1,300, was the only component that expanded; on the other hand, state and local government diminished 5,200 and 3,800, respectively. The extra help acquired through specially-funded summer youth programs represented 94% of the federal government increase and substanially reduced the losses incurred in state and local government due to school closings.

Manufacturers in the state added 2,700 employees to their payrolls in June. Both durable and nondurable goods experienced healthly over-the-month gains. Nondurables, adding 1,500, accounted for over 55% of the total manufacturing gain. Expansion was realized in all nondurable good producing industries, with the exception of food and kindred products (-100). Unlike June, 1980, when layoffs and shutdowns caused textile mill products to decrease, this component picked up 300 workers. Apparel and other textile products advanced 600 from the previous month's level; paper and allied products, printing and publishing, and other nondurables gained 200 each.

In the durable sector, June's level topped the previous month by 1,200. All durable good components edged upward this month. The growth in lumber and wood products represented over 33% of the total durable expansion. All other industries in the sector rose 100 with the exception of stone, clay and glass products (+200). Manufacturing employment was 1,300 above the comparable year-ago level.

Increased usage of gas and electricity during an unusually hot June caused electric, gas, and sanitary services to register three-fourths of the total transportation and public utilities growth of 400. Also, influenced by the weather, special trade contractors helped the employment level in the construction division to rise 800.

The effects of tourism in resort areas of the state were felt in trade, services, and finance, insurance, and real estate. The supervision of beach property rental and sales by real estate operators accelerated finance, insurance, and real estate employment 800 above the previous month's level. Retail trade, on the strength of gains in eating and drinking places (+900), food stores (+300), and general merchandise stores (+200), accounted for 82% of the total trade advancement during June. Tourist activity at hotels and other lodging places, and amusement and recreational parks led to the hiring of 2,100 workers in June. This addition represented 57% of the total services gain of 3,700. Losses in private educational services were offset by the influx of summer youth in special programs.

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL RISE IN JUNE

South Carolina's unemployment rate rose to 7.9% in June. This represents 108,000 jobless individuals, an increase of 12,500 from the May level. The rise in joblessness is attributed to the seasonal influx of jobseeking students and graduates to the labor market. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.3% in June.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
(IN THOUSANDS)

				Net and Percent Change from			
				May 1981		June 1980	
	June 1981 2/	May 1981	June 1980	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1,374.0	1,338.5	1,335.7	+35.5	+ 2.7	+38.3	+ 2.9
Total Employment 3/	1,266.0	1,243.0	1,227.1	+23.0	+ 1.9	+38.9	+ 3.2
Total Unemployment	108.0	95.5	108.6	+12.5	+13.1	- 0.6	- 0.6
Percent Unemployed	7.9	7.1	8.1	----	----	----	----

1/ These data are projected from a 1980 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS UNCHANGED

In order to meet rising demand for products, manufacturing employers hired an additional 2,200 production workers in June, and cut back in overtime hours. South Carolina's production employees worked an average 40.8 hours during the month. The unchanged workweek was the result of mixed trends among the manufacturing industries. While the hard good sector gained 1,100 production workers, the workweek dropped 0.3 of an hour to 40.7. The slump in durable good hours was attributed to downturns experienced by all major industry divisions. However, hours worked in machinery, except electrical, and electric and electronic equipment remained constant at 41.5 and 39.5, respectively.

Nondurable good weekly hours rose 0.2 to 40.9 caused by hourly gains within the apparel (+1.2), paper (+1.1), and textile (+.1) industries. All other major industry divisions registered dips in weekly hours over the month. Within the textile mill industry, large hourly losses in floor covering mills, and yarn and thread mills were more than offset by hikes elsewhere in the sector.

HOURLY EARNINGS ON THE RISE

Manufacturing hourly earnings rose $.05 to $6.10 during June as moderate bonuses were paid to employees of both the durable and nondurable good sectors. Durable good hourly earnings moved upward $.03 to $6.36 reflecting sizeable wage advances in machinery, except electrical; instrument and related products; and electric and electronic equipment. Influenced by large pay hikes by manufacturers of paper (+$.26), chemicals (+$.13), and textiles (+$.07), employees of the soft good sector witnessed an average hourly wage increase from $5.92 to $5.99. Within the textile industry, wage increases ranged from $.15 to $.03. One exception was floor covering mills where hourly earnings plunged $.23 to $5.37, the result of a large drop in weekly hours. Lower incentive pay and less overtime caused the remainder of the soft good sector to record a slump in hourly earnings.

Weekly earnings accelerated $2.04 above May's level of $246.84. This increase was primarily caused by the jump in hourly earnings. Because of the lag in weekly hours, durable good weekly earnings fell $.68 to $258.85. Nondurable good average weekly earnings advanced $4.05 to $244.99 after experiencing increases in both weekly hours and hourly earnings.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES MOVE UPWARD

During June, South Carolina's manufacturing accession and separation rates crept up slightly. Although both accessions and separations increased, the manufacturing accession rate had the larger gain of 0.2 per hundred to reach 3.7. The surge in total accessions was attributed to the 0.2 per hundred rise in recalls. The rate at which workers were hired remained constant at 2.7 per hundred. The separation rate for manufacturing edged up 0.1 per hundred reflecting offsetting trends between voluntary and involuntary actions. Layoffs, which are initiated by employers because of lagging sales, advanced 0.3 to 0.9 per hundred. Quits, which partially reflect employees confidence in economic conditions, dropped from 1.7 to 1.6 per hundred.

Mixed movement among the industry groups caused the durable good accession rate to remain unchanged at 3.2 per hundred. Within the hard good sector, noticeable declines were recorded in fabricated metal products (-2.3 per hundred), instruments and related products (-1.4 per hundred), and machinery, except electrical (-0.5 per hundred). Because of increasing demand for products, employers hired workers at a rate of 2.4 per hundred, a rise of 0.2 per hundred over the month. Recall rates decreased 0.2 to 0.6 per hundred. Durable good separations rocketed upward 0.6 per hundred reflecting hikes in layoffs and terminations. Layoffs jumped from 0.7 to 1.2 per hundred while quits remained unchanged at 1.3 per hundred. All industry groups in the hard good sector registered gains in accessions, except electric and electronic equipment.

The nondurable good accession rate climbed 0.3 to 3.9 per hundred as the surge in recalls was able to overpower the decline in new hires. Upturns in accessions by major industry groups ranged from 7.2 per hundred in food and kindred products to 0.2 per hundred in paper and allied products. However, not all industry divisions enjoyed advances in accessions; manufacturers of textile and printing experienced reductions of 0.5 and 2.6 per hundred, respectively. The separation rate for the soft good sector remained unchanged at 3.4 per hundred. This unchanged rate was the result of a large 8.4 per hundred increase in food and kindred products, which completely offset declines encountered by all other industry groups in the sector. Quits moved down 0.2 per hundred as workers were reluctant about leaving their job in view of rising layoffs.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS UP; AFTER TAXES AND INFLATION, VALUE DOWN

Spendable earnings spiralled upward $1.54 to $215.56 due to an increase of $2.04 in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earnings, adjusted for taxes and inflation, dipped $.10 due to the .9% growth in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Real spendable earnings advanced $1.60 since the year-ago figure of $77.83.

	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980
Average weekly earnings	$248.88	$246.84	$217.40
Spendable earnings	215.56	214.02	192.87
Real spendable earnings	79.43	79.53	77.83

MANHOUR INDEX SURGES UPWARD

The manufacturing production worker index accelerated 0.8 to 115.2 during June. The growth was attributed to a 2,200 increase in production workers. The June index was 4.1 points more than the year-ago figure of 111.1.

	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980
Production worker manhour index	115.2	114.4	111.1
Durable good manhour index	141.4	140.8	137.6
Nondurable good manhour index	106.7	105.6	102.6
Textile manhour index	88.6	88.2	82.4
Apparel manhour index	105.3	100.7	105.6

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

June began with a reported adequate soil moisture content available over most of the state. However, the hot, dry weather showed no mercy as drought-stressed crops were found across South Carolina before the unseasonably cooler air and heavy rains of early July moved in to relieve thirsty crops. Farmers took advantage of the days suitable for field work as they were busy harvesting tobacco, small grains, peaches and vegetables along with planting final soybean acreages. Coastal tomato harvesting and Piedmont, Savannah Valley and Midland's peach thinning and harvesting accounted for the majority of the state's hired seasonal farm workers in June; but due to the late spring cold weather and the early summer extreme heat and dryness, crop production and employment were down from preseason agricultural predictions. However, even with June's poor weather, production and employment were above that of the same period last year. Of the total domestic seasonal hired farm workers (approximately 12,700), interstate Floridians comprised a workforce of nearly 5,800.

WEEKLY HOURS REMAIN CONSTANT NATIONWIDE

The number of hours worked by the nation's production workers held to the May level of 40.1 during June. This pause in the workweek was caused by lulls in both durable and nondurable goods. The durable good workweek was steady at 40.6, a result of mixed movement within the sector. Overtime for the hard good industry parallelled last month's average of 3.0. Nondurable good weekly hours remained unchanged at 39.4. Substantial hourly losses by manufacturers of tobacco, petroleum, and printing were neutralized by gains and stable conditions elsewhere in the sector.

NATIONAL EARNINGS CONTINUE TO RISE

Manufacturing hourly earnings nationwide advanced $.04 to $7.96, a level which is $.76 above that of June, 1980. Durable good production workers enjoyed a $.05 an hour increase, despite the unchanged status of the workweek. Within the hard good sector, higher hourly wages were experienced by all industry groups except miscellaneous manufacturing. Spurred by sizeable advances in tobacco (+$.45), petroleum (+$.18), paper (+$.11), and chemicals (+$.10), nondurable good hourly earnings climbed from $7.11 to $7.14. Food and kindred products was the only industry division to show a decline, as hourly wages dropped $.04 to $7.40. Leather, and leather product employees' pay remained constant at $4.95 in June.

U. S. ECONOMY STAGNANT

The nation's economy is heading into the summer doldrums. May's composite index of leading indicators, dropping 1.8% reported the largest monthly decline since a 2.5% drop in May, 1980. Until recently, many analysts anticipated that business activity would be sluggish in the second and third quarters and would pick up in the final three months of the year. But, expectations now are that real gross national product, the nation's output of goods and services adjusted for inflation, will be flat for the second quarter, followed by a decline at a 4.0% annual rate in the third quarter, and a leveling off again in the fourth quarter.

Consumer prices rose an adjusted 0.7% in May. Although food prices fell, moderate fuel increases and high mortgage costs helped accelerate the rise. A labor department economist noted that prices went up at an 8.4% compounded annual rate in the first five months this year as compared with the 12.5% annual pace in 1980's final five months.

The nation's industrial output fell an adjusted 0.1% in June, another indication of economic stagnation. Without the influence of some special factors that aren't likely to recur in the months ahead, the June output would have dropped much more. The special factors included a rebound in coal production and an unusually large output by utilities due to unseasonably hot weather. Both events boosted production of energy materials, and according to federal analysts, they were responsible for the only industrial production increase.

Housing starts diminished 11.0% in June, following a 13.0% drop in May, pushing housing activity to it's lowest level since May, 1980. Building permits, plunging 16.4% reported the steepest decline since the 17.4% drop in May of last year. Starts of single family houses and multi-family dwellings were down 12.5% and 7.9%, respectively, in June. The decline in construction is attributed largely to high interest rates which discouraged consumer spending for housing. The prevailing mortgage interest rates are at a 16.75% - 17.0% level, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Predictions are that housing starts will not turn around until fall; therefore, the economy is not expected to show any renewed vigor until then since the housing sector affects the whole economy.

Retail sales increased a surprisingly strong 1.2% in June, the largest increase since the 2.1% reported in January. However, when adjusted for inflation and compared with last year's sales when federal credit restraints depressed retail shopping, the June results were essentially flat. Most analysts don't expect renewed growth until later this year after a tax-cut package has been passed by Congress. Auto sales slid another 18.0% in early July continuing a surprising collaspe that began in mid-June. Weak sales have led to a buildup of inventories in some business sectors, adding to the fears that the economy will be weak in the months ahead.

SPECIAL FEATURE

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

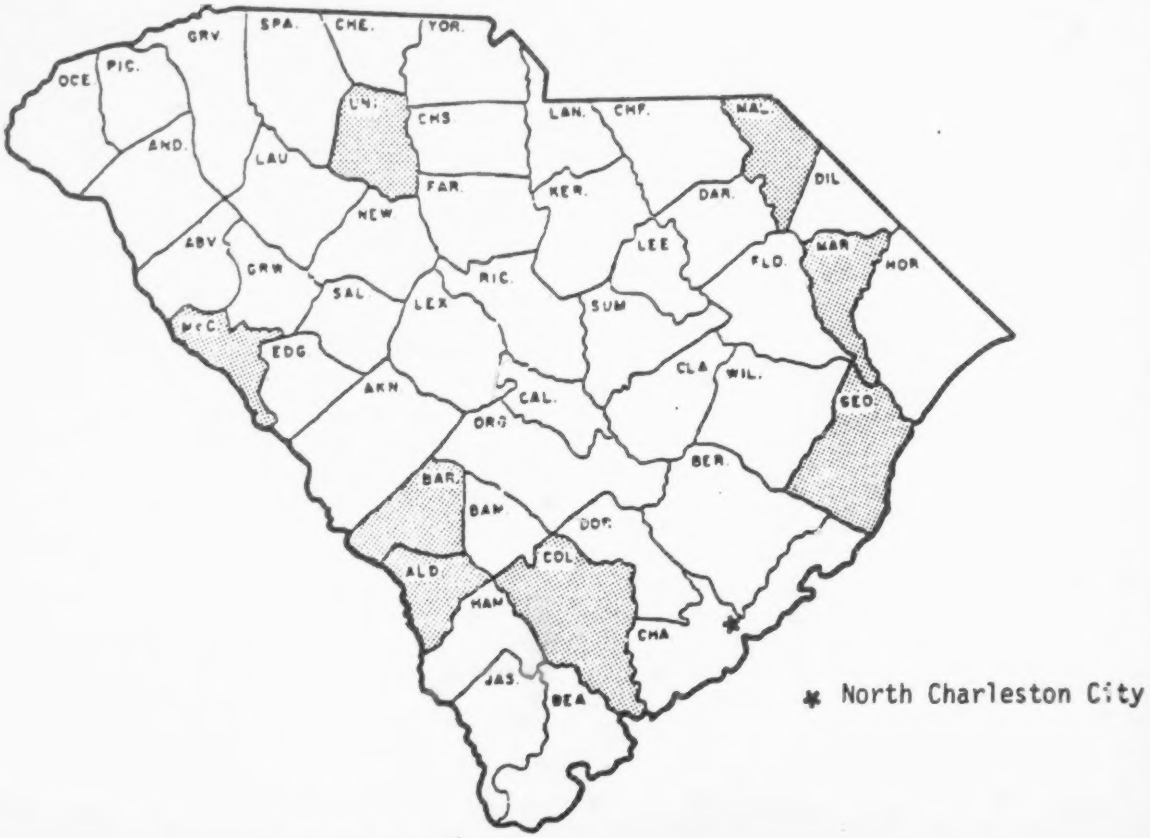
A new listing of labor surplus areas has been released by the U. S. Department of Labor. The labor surplus designation is used by federal procurement offices in targeting contracts into areas of high unemployment. The following areas in South Carolina received designation as labor surplus areas effective June 1, 1981 through May 31, 1982:

Allendale County
Barnwell County
Colleton County
Georgetown County
Marion County
Marlboro County
McCormick County
North Charleston City
Union County

To be included on the labor surplus list, an area must have experienced unemployment of at least 1.20 times the average national rate during a two-year reference period. In order to qualify for the current list, areas needed to average at least 7.9% unemployment during the January 1979 to December 1980 period. Authorization for the labor surplus list falls under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4B and Executive Orders 12073 and 10582.

The basic purpose of the program is to guide a portion of the government's procurement dollars into areas of severe economic need, which has been defined as areas of high unemployment. Employers located in an eligible area can receive preference in bidding on federal contracts.

In addition to the reference period unemployment criteria, areas can also be classified as labor surplus areas by the Labor Department on the basis of exceptional circumstances. Such a determination can be made when natural disasters, plant closures, contract cancellations, and other events not of a temporary or seasonal nature cause sudden and unanticipated rises in unemployment.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IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
Title	Mos. Exp. 1/	Title	Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Civil Engineer	99	None	N/A	14	X		$12,000	X		Florence
Sales Route Driver	12	None	N/A	13	X		$10,000		X	Newberry
Manager, Restaurant	99	None	N/A	12	X		$16,000	X		Greenville
Administrative Assistant	60	Secretarial Work	60	12	X		$10,400		X	Columbia
Emergency Medical Technician	43	None	N/A	16	X		$14,000	X		Marion
Computer Programmer	24	None	N/A	14	X		$13,000	X		Florence
Nurse, LPN	00	None	N/A	14	X	X	$ 7,000		X	Hampton
Mechanical Drafter	24	None	N/A	13	X		$ 8,500		X	Conway
Legal Secretary	99	Clerk, General	06	12	X		$ 9,600		X	Bennettsville
Doffer	48	Winder Fixer	12	06	X		$ 8,320		X	Chester
Auditor	24	Bookkeeper	99	14	X		$15,000	X		Abbeville
Electrical Technician	72	None	N/A	13	X		$12,000	X		Gaffney
Chemical Lab Technician	24	None	N/A	16	X		$13,500	X		Rock Hill

* There are currently more than 102,400 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience - "99 indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)
June 1981

				Net Change From	
INDUSTRY	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	May 1981	June 1980
TOTAL	1197.7	1194.8	1191.3	+ 2.9	+ 6.4
MANUFACTURING	388.9	386.2	387.6	+ 2.7	+ 1.3
Durable Goods	118.8	117.6	120.2	+ 1.2	- 1.4
Nondurable Goods	270.1	268.6	267.4	+ 1.5	+ 2.7
MINING	1.9	1.9	2.0	0	- 0.1
CONSTRUCTION	71.9	71.1	75.7	+ 0.8	- 3.8
General Building Contractors	25.6	25.7	28.2	- 0.1	- 2.6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	54.8	54.4	53.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
Railroad Transportation	3.9	3.9	3.7	0	+ 0.2
Trucking and Warehousing	15.0	14.9	15.0	+ 0.1	0
Other Transportation Services	6.3	6.4	6.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Communication	15.1	15.0	14.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.5	14.2	13.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	229.4	227.2	227.0	+ 2.2	+ 2.4
Wholesale Trade	49.9	49.5	50.3	+ 0.4	- 0.4
Retail Trade	179.5	177.7	176.7	+ 1.8	+ 2.8
General Merchandising Stores	25.2	25.0	25.8	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Food Stores	32.8	32.5	33.0	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	20.7	20.7	21.5	0	- 0.8
Apparel and Accessory Stores	11.0	10.9	10.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Eating and Drinking Places	50.9	50.0	48.0	+ 0.9	+ 2.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	49.5	48.7	48.4	+ 0.8	+ 1.1
Banking and Credit Agencies	22.6	22.3	21.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Insurance Carriers	10.6	10.6	11.0	0	- 0.4
SERVICES	167.2	163.5	162.2	+ 3.7	+ 5.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.6	14.6	16.9	+ 1.0	- 1.3
Hospitals	13.7	13.3	13.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.7
Educational Services	13.6	16.8	12.5	- 3.2	+ 1.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	234.1	241.8	234.8	- 7.7	- 0.7
Total Federal	38.0	36.7	39.7	+ 1.3	- 1.7
Total State	69.9	75.1	68.1	- 5.2	+ 1.8
Other State Government, Except Education	45.5	44.6	45.7	+ 0.9	- 0.2
State Education	24.4	30.5	22.4	- 6.1	+ 2.0
Total Local	126.2	130.0	127.0	- 3.8	- 0.8
Other Local Government, Except Education	55.7	53.2	56.8	- 2.5	- 1.1
Local Education	70.5	76.8	70.2	- 6.3	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)
June 1981

INDUSTRY	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	Net Change From May 1981	Net Change From June 1980
MANUFACTURING	388.9	386.2	387.6	+ 2.7	+ 1.3
DURABLE GOODS	118.8	117.6	120.2	+ 1.2	- 1.4
Lumber and Wood Products	14.9	14.5	14.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.5	8.3	8.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.9	4.8	0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.4	11.2	11.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	7.8	7.7	7.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Fabricated Metal Products	13.9	13.8	14.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Fab. Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.5	5.8	0	- 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.7	30.7	31.9	0	- 1.2
Metalworking Machinery	4.6	4.5	5.1	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Special Industry Machinery	8.8	8.9	9.5	- 0.1	- 0.7
Electric and Electronic Equipment	20.5	20.4	21.9	+ 0.1	- 1.4
Electronic Components and Acces.	6.9	6.8	8.3	+ 0.1	- 1.4
Transportation Equipment	4.5	4.4	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Instruments and Related Products	5.6	5.5	5.9	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	4.6	4.5	4.8	+ 0.1	- 0.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	270.1	268.6	267.4	+ 1.5	+ 2.7
Food and Kindred Products	13.8	13.9	14.6	- 0.1	- 0.8
Beverages	2.9	2.8	3.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	135.0	134.7	131.9	+ 0.3	+ 3.1
Weaving Mills	84.1	84.4	80.1	- 0.3	+ 4.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	38.4	38.4	4.15	0	- 3.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	44.4	44.7	37.5	- 0.3	+ 6.9
Knitting Mills	11.4	11.2	11.6	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.7	17.7	18.5	0	- 0.8
Floor Covering Mills	3.3	3.3	3.0	0	+ 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.4	10.3	10.7	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.2	5.8	6.2	+ 0.4	0
Apparel and Other Products	46.6	46.0	47.2	+ 0.6	- 0.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.1	10.0	10.7	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.4	16.3	16.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	6.7	6.7	6.7	0	0
Paper and Allied Products	14.1	13.9	14.2	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.7	4.6	4.7	+ 0.1	0
Printing and Publishing	7.9	7.7	7.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.9	33.8	33.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Synthetic Fibers	19.3	19.3	19.1	0	+ 0.2
Other Nondurable	18.8	18.6	18.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(In Thousands)
June 1981

				Net Change From	
INDUSTRY	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	May 1981	June 1980
TOTAL	1182.2	1186.6	1175.5	- 4.4	+ 6.7
MANUFACTURING	385.6	385.3	384.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Durable Goods	117.3	117.0	118.5	+ 0.3	- 1.2
Nondurable Goods	268.3	268.3	265.6	0	+ 2.7
MINING	1.9	1.9	2.0	0	- 0.1
CONSTRUCTION	69.5	71.3	73.2	- 1.8	- 3.7
General Building Contractors	24.7	25.7	27.2	- 0.1	- 2.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	54.0	54.4	52.8	- 0.4	+ 1.2
Railroad Transportation	3.9	3.9	3.7	0	+ 0.2
Trucking and Warehousing	14.7	14.8	14.7	- 0.1	0
Other Transportation Services	6.2	6.4	6.3	- 0.2	- 0.1
Communication	14.9	15.0	14.4	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.3	14.3	13.7	0	+ 0.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	226.2	226.5	223.8	- 0.3	+ 2.4
Wholesale Trade	49.1	49.7	49.5	- 0.6	- 0.4
Retail Trade	177.1	176.8	174.3	+ 0.3	+ 2.8
General Merchandising Stores	25.8	25.7	26.4	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Apparel and Accessory Stores	11.2	11.0	10.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Eating and Drinking Places	48.1	48.3	45.3	- 0.2	+ 2.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	48.6	48.5	47.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Banking and Credit Agencies	22.3	22.4	21.2	- 0.1	+ 1.1
SERVICES	161.6	160.9	156.8	+ 0.7	+ 4.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.3	13.2	14.4	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Hospitals	13.4	13.3	12.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Educational Services	16.1	15.8	14.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	234.8	237.8	235.3	- 3.0	- 0.5
Total Federal	36.9	36.5	38.5	+ 0.4	- 2.9
Total State	74.0	75.3	72.1	- 1.3	+ 1.9
Total Local	123.9	126.0	124.7	- 2.1	- 0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)
June 1981

				Net Change From	
INDUSTRY	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	May 1981	June 1980
MANUFACTURING	385.6	385.6	384.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
DURABLE GOODS	117.3	117.0	118.5	+ 0.3	- 1.2
Lumber and Wood Products	14.7	14.6	14.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.4	8.3	8.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.8	4.8	4.7	0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.1	10.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	7.6	7.6	7.1	0	+ 0.5
Fabricated Metal Products	13.7	13.7	14.0	0	- 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.5	30.7	31.6	- 0.2	- 1.1
Special Industry Machinery	8.8	8.8	9.4	0	- 0.6
Electric and Electronic Equipment	20.1	20.1	21.4	0	- 1.3
Instruments and Related Products	5.6	5.5	5.9	+ 0.1	- 0.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	268.3	268.3	265.6	0	+ 2.7
Food and Kindred Products	13.8	14.1	14.6	- 0.3	- 0.8
Textile Mill Products	134.2	134.3	131.1	- 0.1	+ 3.1
Weaving Mills	84.1	84.9	80.1	- 0.8	+ 4.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	37.9	38.4	41.0	- 0.5	- 3.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	44.8	44.9	37.8	- 0.1	+ 7.0
Knitting Mills	11.0	11.0	11.2	0	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.4	17.5	18.2	- 0.1	- 0.8
Floor Covering Mills	3.3	3.3	3.0	0	+ 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.3	10.3	10.6	0	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Products	46.0	45.7	46.6	+ 0.3	- 0.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.9	9.9	10.5	0	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.2	16.3	16.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.0	13.9	14.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	7.8	7.7	7.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.6	33.8	33.3	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Synthetic Fibers	19.1	19.3	18.9	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Other Nondurable 1/	18.9	18.8	18.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

1/ Includes tobacco manufactures; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JUNE 1981

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
INDUSTRY	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980
MANUFACTURING	310.8	308.6	306.9	248.88	246.84	217.40	40.8	40.8	39.6	6.10	6.05	5.49
DURABLE GOODS	94.2	93.1	94.9	258.85	259.53	223.22	40.7	41.0	39.3	6.36	6.33	5.68
Lumber and Wood Products	11.9	11.6	11.7	221.66	223.39	192.00	41.2	41.6	40.0	5.38	5.37	4.80
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.1	4.0	203.42	208.92	165.30	39.5	40.1	34.8	5.15	5.21	4.75
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.2	9.0	8.7	300.33	306.24	266.73	43.4	44.0	43.3	6.92	6.96	6.16
Fabricated Metal Products	11.4	11.4	11.7	238.76	244.36	215.83	40.4	41.0	39.1	5.91	5.96	5.52
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.8	22.8	23.7	280.96	278.05	247.25	41.5	41.5	40.4	6.77	6.70	6.12
Special Industry Machinery	6.4	6.5	7.0	262.91	257.63	243.28	41.6	40.7	41.8	6.32	6.33	5.82
Electric and Electronic Equipment	16.4	16.2	17.4	232.26	229.10	191.76	39.5	39.5	37.6	5.88	5.80	5.10
Instruments and Related Products	4.5	4.4	4.8	217.64	211.46	181.22	39.5	39.6	36.1	5.51	5.34	5.02
NONDURABLE GOODS	216.6	215.5	214.0	244.99	240.94	215.32	40.9	40.7	39.8	5.99	5.92	5.41
Food and Kindred Products	8.6	8.6	9.0	194.91	202.01	192.94	37.7	38.7	39.7	5.17	5.22	4.86
Textile Mill Products	118.1	117.8	115.1	231.57	228.11	201.56	41.5	41.4	39.6	5.58	5.51	5.09
Weaving Mills	95.6	75.9	71.9	236.14	231.43	205.37	41.5	41.4	39.8	5.69	5.59	5.16
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.2	34.2	37.0	230.45	226.73	207.57	41.3	41.0	40.7	5.58	5.53	5.10
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	40.4	40.7	34.1	239.62	233.94	201.24	41.6	41.7	38.7	5.76	5.61	5.20
Knitting Mills	9.2	9.0	9.4	213.31	202.47	177.34	41.5	39.7	37.1	5.14	5.10	4.78
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.4	14.4	15.0	250.42	241.43	219.78	42.3	41.2	40.7	5.92	5.86	5.40
Floor Covering Mills	2.6	2.6	2.4	214.80	250.32	212.01	40.0	44.7	41.9	5.37	5.60	5.06
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.2	9.5	205.01	209.17	177.36	41.5	42.6	39.5	4.94	4.91	4.49
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.7	38.2	39.2	169.10	164.13	153.78	38.0	36.8	37.6	4.45	4.46	4.09
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.1	9.0	9.6	156.58	155.65	148.12	36.5	35.7	37.5	4.29	4.36	3.95
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.5	13.4	13.5	155.40	151.86	145.82	37.0	35.9	37.2	4.20	4.23	3.92
Paper and Allied Products	10.1	10.0	10.2	398.50	377.40	354.38	43.6	42.5	42.8	9.14	8.88	8.28
Printing and Publishing	3.9	3.8	3.7	238.82	243.00	222.64	37.2	37.5	36.8	6.42	6.48	6.05
Chemicals and Allied Products	22.2	22.2	22.0	349.43	346.52	310.08	41.5	41.8	40.8	8.42	8.29	7.60
Synthetic Fibers	14.4	14.4	14.3	327.61	323.87	284.65	40.9	41.1	39.7	8.01	7.88	7.17

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
JUNE 1981

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980
MANUFACTURING	3.7	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.1	.7	.5	.5	3.4	3.3	4.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	.9	.6	1.6
DURABLE GOODS	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.5	.4	.6	1.0	3.5	2.9	5.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	.7	3.3
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.8	*	.1	.2	2.9	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.0	.1	*	*
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	3.6	2.4	6.6	2.1	1.5	.7	1.5	.8	6.1	2.2	1.5	16.3	1.4	1.0	1.0	*	.1	14.7
Fabricated Metal Products	2.9	5.2	2.2	1.9	2.1	.9	.5	2.4	.9	7.9	3.1	5.0	1.4	2.0	1.1	5.7	.1	2.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.0	2.5	1.4	1.4	2.2	1.0	.3	.1	.1	3.5	3.3	3.4	.8	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2
Special Industry Machinery	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.6	.5	.1	.1	3.6	2.1	2.7	.8	1.4	1.1	2.0	.1	.5
Electric and Electronic Equipment	4.2	2.6	1.5	3.4	1.4	.9	.4	.7	.3	2.3	3.2	6.6	1.4	.8	1.3	.1	1.3	3.8
Instruments and Related Products	1.0	2.4	.7	.4	1.7	.1	.1	.3	.1	2.4	1.8	1.9	.9	.9	1.1	.3	.2	.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.9	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.4	.8	.4	.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	1.7	1.9	1.8	.8	.5	.7
Food and Kindred Products	12.3	5.1	6.4	4.0	3.7	3.7	8.2	1.2	2.6	12.5	4.1	4.9	2.1	1.7	2.4	8.9	1.3	1.3
Textile Mill Products	2.9	3.4	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.2	.2	.3	.2	3.0	3.6	3.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	.3	.5	.8
Weaving Mills	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.6	.2	.2	.1	3.2	3.8	3.4	1.8	2.0	2.0	.2	.5	.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	3.2	3.3	3.5	2.7	2.7	3.1	.2	.1	*	3.2	4.3	3.7	1.7	2.0	2.2	.1	.7	.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	2.7	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.0	.2	.2	.2	3.1	3.4	3.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	.3	.4	.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.2	3.2	1.9	2.1	2.7	1.2	.1	.2	.1	2.2	2.4	4.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	.2	.2	2.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	5.7	3.3	2.9	4.1	1.3	.1	.8	1.4	3.1	3.6	5.4	1.6	2.5	1.9	.1	.2	2.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	1.2	.8	.5	5.4	5.8	4.5	3.2	3.7	3.4	.9	.9	.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	4.8	4.6	4.9	3.3	3.2	4.1	1.2	1.1	.6	5.1	5.6	4.1	2.7	2.9	3.1	1.4	1.6	.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	8.0	6.7	6.1	6.0	4.7	4.8	1.5	1.4	.7	6.4	6.5	5.6	4.2	4.9	4.3	.6	.4	.2
Paper and Allied Products	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.4	.1	.2	.1	1.4	1.9	2.1	.9	.7	.7	*	.3	.1
Printing and Publishing	3.0	5.6	2.7	2.8	5.5	2.5	.1	*	*	2.2	2.4	3.4	1.6	2.0	1.9	*	*	.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.3	.9	.3	.2	.1	.8	1.1	1.4	.5	.5	.3	*	.2	.7
Synthetic Fibers	1.3	1.1	.5	.7	.6	.1	.5	.4	.2	.8	1.0	1.8	.5	.4	.4	*	.2	1.1

* Rate not published because computation is .05 or less.

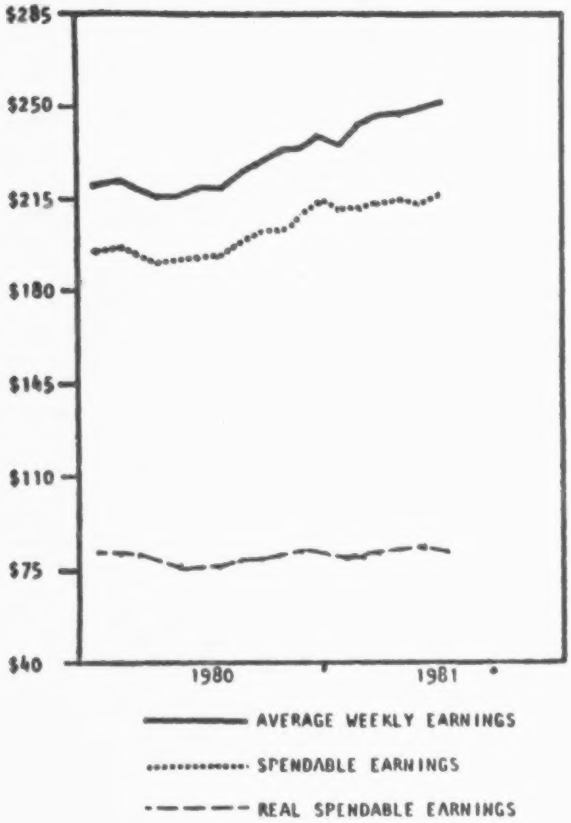
NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA FOR SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JUNE 1981

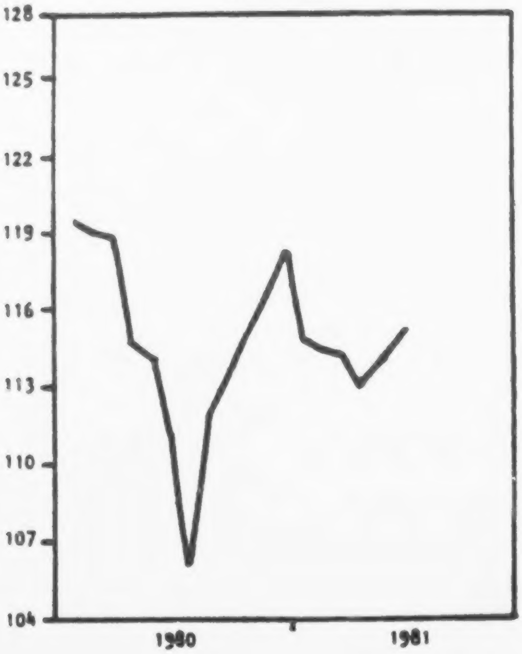
INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES						SEPARATION RATES						WORKWEEK		
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			TOTAL			QUITS			HOURS WORKED		
	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980
MANUFACTURING	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.8	3.2	3.1	4.1	1.5	1.6	1.6	40.8	41.1	39.6
DURABLE GOODS	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.4	3.3	2.8	5.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	40.9	41.5	39.5
Furniture and Fixtures	4.8	2.7	5.2	4.9	3.0	5.1	3.2	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.0	40.3	40.4	35.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.5	1.9	4.6	1.6	1.1	.5	1.7	1.5	12.7	1.4	1.0	1.0	43.0	43.9	42.9
Fabricated Metal Products	2.8	5.2	2.1	1.7	1.9	.8	9.1	3.4	5.7	1.5	1.8	1.1	40.1	41.7	38.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.0	3.6	2.9	3.5	.8	1.3	1.2	41.3	42.4	40.2
Special Industry Machinery	2.2	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.4	3.6	2.0	2.7	.8	1.2	1.1	40.8	41.2	41.0
Electric and Electronic Equipment	4.0	1.8	1.4	3.0	.9	.8	2.1	3.3	6.1	1.4	.8	1.3	39.7	39.8	37.8
Instruments and Related Products	1.1	2.6	.8	.4	1.8	.1	3.3	1.7	2.6	.9	.9	1.1	40.4	41.0	36.9
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	1.7	1.7	1.8	40.8	40.9	39.7
Food and Kindred Products	10.5	4.2	5.5	3.4	2.9	3.1	11.7	3.5	4.6	2.0	1.5	2.3	37.0	39.0	38.9
Textile Mill Products	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.8	3.4	3.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	41.7	41.5	39.8
Weaving Mills	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.6	3.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	41.8	41.4	40.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.9	3.4	1.5	1.8	2.0	41.4	40.9	40.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.7	3.1	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	42.0	41.7	39.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.2	2.0	2.3	4.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	41.5	41.4	40.0
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	4.7	3.3	2.9	3.4	1.3	3.3	3.7	5.7	1.8	2.6	2.2	40.2	45.3	42.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.7	4.6	4.9	3.8	3.5	3.7	5.9	5.3	4.9	3.3	3.3	3.6	37.6	37.0	37.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	5.1	3.9	5.3	3.0	2.6	3.8	5.8	5.7	4.6	2.8	2.5	3.2	36.4	36.0	37.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	7.5	5.6	5.7	5.4	4.0	4.3	7.1	5.8	6.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	36.3	36.0	36.5
Paper and Allied Products	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.9	1.0	.8	.7	42.9	42.3	42.1
Printing and Publishing	2.8	4.4	2.5	2.5	4.1	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.9	1.6	1.9	1.9	37.5	37.0	37.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	.6	.8	.9	1.3	.4	.5	.2	41.5	41.8	40.8

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE
EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1980 - 1981



PRODUCTION WORKER
MANHOUR INDEX
(1967=100)



TECHNICAL NOTES

The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Estimates of manufacturing employment and production workers include full- and part-time workers who also were employed during that pay period in manufacturing industries. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from employment estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1980 benchmark. Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

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JULY 1981

SEASONAL DOWNTURNS EXPERIENCED IN EMPLOYMENT

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT HAS SMALLER-THAN-USUAL DECLINE IN JULY

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in South Carolina, following the normal pattern for July, fell 14,800. This reduction in jobs was centered in government (-13,200) with manufacturing and services also on the downswing registering losses of 3,000 and 500, respectively. However, a smaller-than-usual reduction in manufacturing jobs caused the decline in total payroll employment to be 5,500 less than the average June-July loss recorded over the last 5 years.

After registering a much lower July level of employment than normally seen one year earlier, manufacturing bounced back to a more reasonable movement in 1981. July is historically a time of layoffs and temporary shutdowns in South Carolina's manufacturing firms to control inventories and most often falls during the week of July 4. These layoffs occurred last year as expected--what was not seen was the unusual length of and involvement in these slowdowns. Lack of demand due to recession conbined with normal inventory controls to produce a level of manufacturing employment 22,000 below the July, 1979 figure. This year witnessed more normal trends in July with a slight downturn between June and July due to the temporary layoff situation. This year's level of employment was approximately 10,000 higher than was the depressed figure of twelve months earlier.

The loss of 13,200 in government employment was mostly in local government educational services as the layoff of nonacademic employees for the summer months continued. Also, the nonschool sector of state government reduced payrolls by 700 as state agencies cut back in order to accommodate the seven percent reduction in appropriated funds imposed by the State Budget and Control Board.

The 500 decline in service employment was in the education sector as many nonfaculty employees in private schools were laid off for the summer months.

Although the employment situation in July was characterized mainly by decline, there were increases. The largest gains were in construction; transportation, and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Construction activity appears to be doing better in South Carolina than in the nation with 1,300 more workers in July than in June in the state.

However, construction remained depressed compared to 1980 dropping 2,500 in employment over the year. Transportation, and public utilities; and finance, insurance and real estate, responding to increased business activity, each rose 400 above June levels.

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN IN JULY

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped to 7.5% in July. This represents 102,800 jobless individuals, a decline of 5,700 from the June level. The fall in joblessness is attributed to a reduction in the number of layoffs and the number of students and graduates seeking jobs. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.0% in July.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
(IN THOUSANDS)

				Net and Percent Change from			
	July	June	July	June 1981		July 1980	
	1981 2/	1981	1980	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1,366.9	1,376.0	1,326.4	-9.1	-0.7	+40.5	+3.1
Total Employment 3/	1,264.1	1,267.5	1,212.6	-3.4	-0.3	+51.5	+4.2
Total Unemployment	102.8	108.5	113.8	-5.7	-5.3	-11.0	-9.7
Percent Unemployed	7.5	7.9	8.6	---	---	---	---

1/ These data are projected from a 1980 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

PRODUCTION WORKWEEK SKIDS DOWNWARD

As a result of vacations, temporary layoffs, and reductions in overtime, South Carolina's manufacturing production worker weekly hours dropped 0.7 to 40.2. Manufacturers in the durable and nondurable good sectors resorted to cutbacks in overtime hours and workforce in view of a shortage of new orders. The hard good workweek plummetted from 40.7 to 39.8 in July, as 1,200 people were separated from their jobs. Large hourly declines in durable goods were noted in electric and electronic equipment (-2.5), furniture and fixtures (-2.3), and instruments and related products (-1.7). Stone, clay, and glass products were the only industry group to report an increase in average weekly hours. The nondurable good workweek plunged 0.6 of an hour from June's level of 41.0. This dip was the result of hourly downturns in all industry groups except food and kindred products, and chemicals and allied products. Textile mill products, which recorded a loss of 0.6 of an hour, also experienced a 1,500 decline in production employment as workers were temporarily suspended from pay status.

WAGE RATE INCREASES SPUR HOURLY EARNINGS

Influenced by wage rate increases and premiums for piece work, average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers rose $.09 to $6.18. Employees in both the durable and nondurable good sectors shared in the wage advance. Durable good earnings climbed $.07 to $6.41 in spite of the large drop in weekly hours. All major industry groups in the hard good sector reported hourly pay gains except lumber and wood products. Nondurable good hourly earnings zoomed upward $.09 to $6.08 influenced by wage advances ranging from $.03 in paper and allied products to $.13 in textile mill products. The wage increases experienced by employees in the soft good industry were attributed to higher incentives and wage rate increases.

Because of the drop in weekly hours, average weekly earnings fell $.64 to $248.44. Durable goods, which encountered the largest dip in weekly hours, were responsible for the decline in manufacturing weekly earnings. A slump of $2.92 from $258.04 in weekly earnings was posted by employees of the hard good sector. Nondurable good weekly earnings moved upward $.04 to $245.63 in July.

SEPARATION RATES BOOSTED BY QUITS AND LAYOFFS

Pink slips were issued to employees in July at a rate 44% above the previous month's level. Meanwhile, individuals voluntarily leaving their jobs also increased to 2.0 quits per hundreds workers. Because of the increase in layoffs and quits, the manufacturing separation rate rose 0.8 to 4.3 per hundred. The accession rate for all manufacturing crept up 0.3 per hundred, responding to moderate increases in recalls and interplant transfers. The rate at which workers were hired dropped 0.2 to 2.6 per hundred in response to the sluggish economy and higher interest rates

The durable good separation rate advanced 0.5 per hundred as terminations were initiated by both employers and employees. However, the overall rise in the hard good separation rate was suppressed by a large decline in fabricated metal products. A 5.3 per hundred dip in the fabricated metal product separation rate was attributed to a hefty drop in layoffs. The level of recalls jumped 1.1 per hundred causing the durable good accession rate to accelerate from 3.2 to 4.4 per hundred. This increase was reflected in all industry groups except stone, clay, and glass products, and fabricated metal products. Accession rates for instruments and related products surpassed all other industry groups as recalls zoomed from 1.4 to 12.4 per hundred.

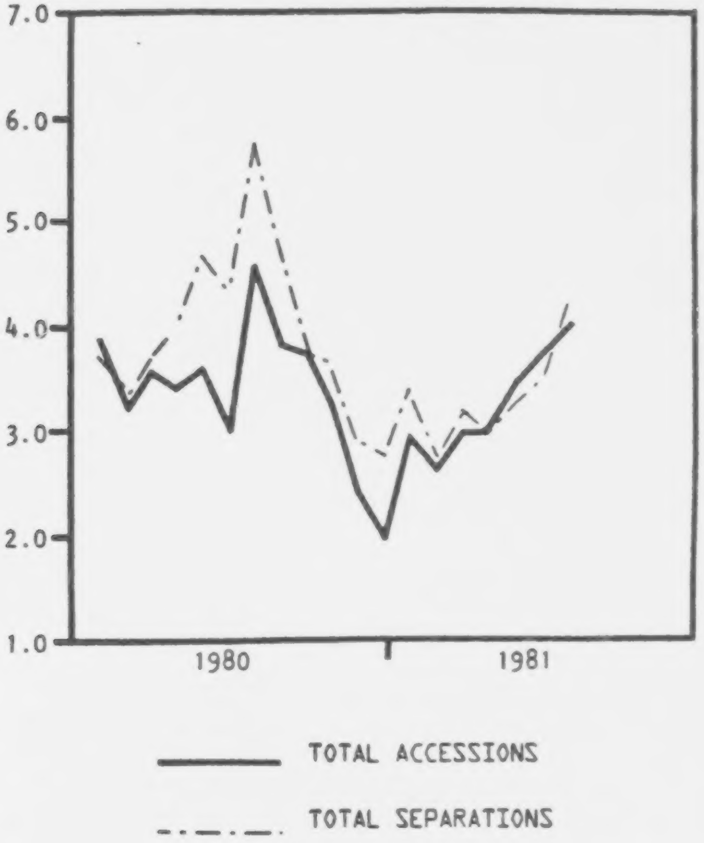
The nondurable good separation rate climbed 0.5 to 3.9 per hundred as a result of slight to moderate increases in layoffs and quits. Within the soft good industry, all groups reported advances in separations except food and kindred products. Chemicals and printing manufacturers recorded no change in their separation rates of 0.8 and 2.2 per hundred, respectively. The nondurable good accession rate dipped 0.1 to 3.8 per hundred as a drop in new hires more than offset a slight rise in recalls. Substantial declines in accessions were noted in food and kindred products (-4.1 per hundred), chemicals and allied products (-1.4 per hundred), and printing and publishing (-1.0 per hundred). Elsewhere in the sector, there were hikes in accession, although these were unable to offset the declines.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS LESSEN

Spendable earnings dropped $.48 to $215.23 during July because of a $.64 decrease in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earnings, spendable earnings adjusted for taxes and inflation, fell $1.10 to $78.38 on account of the 1.2% increase in the consumer price index (CPI). Real spendable earnings gained $.53 over the year-ago figure of $77.85.

	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980
Average weekly earnings	$248.44	$249.08	$217.67
Spendable earnings	215.23	215.71	193.08
Real spendable earnings	78.38	79.48	77.85

LABOR TURNOVER RATES
PER 100 EMPLOYEES
SOUTH CAROLINA 1980 - 1981



MANHOUR INDEX DROPS

The manufacturing production worker manhour index fell 2.9 to 112.6 during July due to a 1,200 reduction in production worker employment, coupled with a 0.9 drop in average weekly hours. The July index was 6.6 points greater than the year-ago figure of 106.0.

	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980
Production worker manhour index	112.6	115.5	106.0
Durable good manhour index	136.8	141.7	128.0
Nondurable good manhour index	104.7	107.0	98.6
Textile manhour index	86.2	88.6	79.8
Apparel manhour index	102.1	105.3	101.0

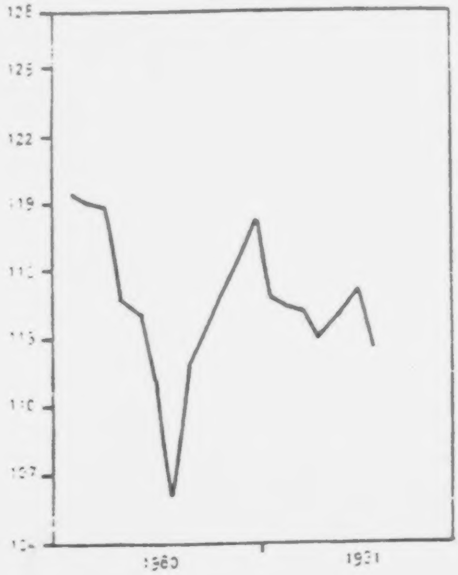
AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Scattered showers and thundershowers provided needed rains across the state even though some locations recorded periods of short soil moisture availability. Temperatures ranged from below normal to well above normal as some areas reported 100 degree readings during July. Growers used the days suitable for field activity to harvest tobacco, peaches, vegetables, melons and small grains. Cutting hay was slowed by the showers and humid conditions and, overall, crops not ready for harvest were developing well. Of the approximately 9,000 domestic seasonal hired farm workers employed by growers in South Carolina during the month, 5,500 were local workers, 3,300 were interstate migratory workers from Florida and Texas, and 300 were contract Puerto Ricans.

PRODUCTION WORKER PAYROLL ADVANCES NATIONWIDE

Wages for the nation's production workers rose $.04 to reach $8.00. Nondurable goods were the greatest contributor to the manufacturing earnings increase. Employees of the soft good sector experienced an advance in wages of $.09 reaching $7.22 over the month. The gain in hourly earnings was scattered throughout the soft good sector. Wage losses were reported by manufacturers of apparel and leather products. Durable good hourly earnings, spurred by moderate wage increases in most sectors, edged upward from $8.51 to $8.53. The only hard good industry group to post a dip in hourly earnings was transportation equipment. Primary metal industries and miscellaneous manufacturing reported no change in earnings from June to July.

PRODUCTION WORKER
MANHOUR INDEX
(1967=100)



NATION"S ECONOMY CHARACTERIZED BY UNCERTAINTY

Upturns in certain measures of the nation's economic performance in July have been described as "blips" in an economy that is either flat or declining. This description was inspired by strong showings in retail trade and personal income along with a declining unemployment rate which fell 0.3% to 7.0% in July.

Much of the rise of 1.3% in retail trade was attributable to automobile purchases as strong promotion compaigns, including rebates, attracted more buyers into the market. Excluding automobiles, there has been little rise in sales since March.

Annual cost-of-living increases for social security and other federal transfer payments accounted for 0.7% of the 1.6% gain in personal income in July growth in personal income, which had recently been keeping pace with a somewhat lower consumer price index (CPI), exceeded the CPI in July.

Other measures of economic activity in June and July, however, point to continuing weakness. High interest rates including a 20.5% prime along with record levels of 16.5% and 17.0% in government-backed single-family home mortgages and conventional mortgages continue to stifle business growth. The upward climb in the CPI, which had fallen below double digits for several months, soared to 1.2% in July with rising food prices and high mortgage rates providing the upward momentum. The increase in new housing starts, up 3.3% in July, failed to offset the 11.8% decline in June.

The composite index of leading indicators declined for the second consecutive month in June. Traditionally, three consecutive declines in this index signaled an imminent recession. However, this statistic of late has failed to accurately predict downturns in business activity.

Recent changes in industrial output, while showing little indication of strength, have demonstrated no clear-cut sign of serious weakness. This measure of economic activity, which rose 0.3% in July, was up slightly in April and May, and down 0.1% in June.

In summary, the direction of movement of the nation's economy in July remained uncertain.

WEEKLY HOURS DWINDLE NATIONWIDE

During July the nation's production workers witnessed a reduction in overtime which caused the manufacturing workweek to decline 0.6 of an hour to 39.6. The drop in weekly hours was attributed to a slump in overtime recorded by both durable and nondurable goods. Employees in the hard good sector experienced a 0.2 hour loss in overtime and a dip of 0.6 to 40.0 in weekly hours. Within the durable good sector, all industry groups reported sharp drops in weekly hours ranging from 0.2 in instruments and related products to 1.1 in furniture and fixtures.

The nondurable good workweek decreased from 39.5 to 39.1 in July. This slump in nondurable good weekly hours was influenced by hourly downturns in all industry groups. However, manufacturers of tobacco and petroleum experienced an increase in the workweek of 0.9 and 0.7, respectively.

SPECIAL FEATURE

NEW PLANT ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

This is a list of new firm announcements of establishments which will locate in South Carolina in the near future.

NAME OF PLANT	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Bendix Corp.	Sumter Co.	300	Will manufacture drum brakes for automobiles. The plant expects to be in full operation by May 1982.
Litton Bronetics	Charleston	unknown	Situated in Charleston Co. Industrial Park, the plant will develop and produce laboratory test products. Hiring will begin late 1981.
Zeus Industrial	Orangeburg	10 (initially)	The plant will produce tubing, beading; and wire insulations. Operations expected to start fall 1981. Eventual employment will be 200 people.
Schmid Laboratories	Anderson	150	Will be the only distribution center for the companies products.
Avco Corp.	Greenville	150 (initially)	Will produce turbine blades for jet engines. Eventual employment may reach 400-500 people. Expected to begin operation in May 1982.
Citadel Mall	Charleston	unknown	With 70% of the space leased, the mall opened July 29, 1981. Some of the larger stores are Belks, Sears and Thalhimers. Eventually, the mall will house more than 135 shops.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Sales Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	X		$ 27,000	X		Lancaster
Systems Analyst	57	Production Planner	24	16	X		$ 23,000	X		Bennettsville
Accountant	08	None	N/A	16	X		$ 15,000	X		Orangeburg
Stock Clerk	99	Material Handler	02	12	X		$ 7,280		X	Chester
Maintenance Mechanic	48	Bulldozer Operator	12	12	X		$ 10,000	X		Sumter
Administrative Assistant	66	None	N/A	14	X		$ 12,000		X	Aiken
Counselor	72	Training Supervisor	30	18	X		$ 15,000	X		Marion
L. P. Nurse	43	Clerk, General Office	24	14	X	X	$ 8,000		X	Walterboro
Quality Control Supervisor	40	None	N/A	12	X		$ 20,000	X		Anderson
Electronics Technician	99	None	N/A	14	X		$ 11,000		X	Rock Hill
Customer Service Manager	99	None	N/A	14	X		$ 18,500	X		Greenville
Delivery Truck Driver	69	None	N/A	11	X		$ 9,000	X		Walterboro
Sales Representative, Automobile Parts and Supplies	60	Manager, Personnel	99	16	X		$ 16,500		X	Columbia

* There are currently more than 101,500 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience - "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)

July 1981

INDUSTRY	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	Net Change From	
				June 1981	July 1980
TOTAL	1184.6	1199.4	1165.8	-14.8	+18.8
MANUFACTURING	386.2	389.2	376.4	- 3.0	+ 9.8
Durable Goods	117.8	119.1	113.3	- 1.3	+ 4.5
Nondurable Goods	268.4	270.1	263.1	- 1.7	+ 5.3
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	72.8	71.5	75.4	+ 1.3	- 2.6
General Building Contractors	25.6	25.6	27.6	0	- 2.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	55.0	54.6	53.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.6
Railroad Transportation	3.9	3.9	3.7	0	+ 0.2
Trucking and Warehousing	15.0	15.0	14.6	0	+ 0.4
Other Transportation Services	6.5	6.3	6.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Communication	15.0	14.9	14.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.6	14.5	14.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	229.0	229.2	226.9	- 0.2	+ 2.1
Wholesale Trade	50.2	49.9	49.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Retail Trade	178.8	179.3	177.0	- 0.5	+ 1.8
General Merchandising Stores	24.7	25.2	25.9	- 0.5	- 1.2
Food Stores	32.7	32.8	33.1	- 0.1	- 0.4
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	20.9	20.7	21.4	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.9	10.8	10.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Eating and Drinking Places	50.9	50.9	48.2	0	+ 2.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	49.9	49.5	48.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.0
Banking and Credit Agencies	22.8	22.6	21.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Insurance Carriers	10.5	10.6	11.0	- 0.1	- 0.5
SERVICES	168.3	168.8	160.9	- 0.5	+ 7.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	17.3	17.2	17.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Hospitals	13.8	13.7	13.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Educational Services	12.3	13.6	11.3	- 1.3	+ 1.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	221.5	234.7	222.0	-13.2	- 0.5
Total Federal	38.0	38.1	40.4	- 0.1	- 2.4
Total State	70.1	70.0	69.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Other State Government, Except Education	44.8	45.5	46.0	- 0.7	- 1.2
State Education	25.3	24.5	23.6	+ 0.8	+ 1.7
Total Local	113.4	126.6	112.0	-13.2	+ 1.4
Other Local Government, Except Education	56.5	56.1	57.1	+ 0.4	- 0.6
Local Education	56.9	70.5	54.9	-13.6	+ 2.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)
July 1981

INDUSTRY	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	Net Change From June 1981	Net Change From July 1980
MANUFACTURING	386.2	389.2	376.4	- 3.0	+ 9.8
DURABLE GOODS	117.8	119.1	113.3	- 1.3	+ 4.5
Lumber and Wood Products	14.5	14.9	14.6	- 0.4	- 0.1
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.4	8.5	8.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.8	4.9	4.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.4	11.4	11.1	0	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	7.6	7.8	7.3	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	13.5	14.0	12.8	- 0.5	+ 0.7
Fab. Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.6	5.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.2	30.8	29.2	- 0.6	+ 1.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.6	4.6	4.7	0	- 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	8.3	8.8	8.9	- 0.5	- 0.6
Electric and Electronic Equipment	21.3	30.7	19.5	+ 0.6	+ 1.8
Electronic Components and Acces.	7.5	7.1	6.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.1
Transportation Equipment	4.6	4.5	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.5	5.8	- 0.3	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	4.7	4.6	4.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	268.4	270.1	263.1	- 1.7	+ 5.3
Food and Kindred Products	14.5	13.8	15.0	+ 0.7	- 0.5
Beverages	2.9	2.9	3.0	0	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	133.3	135.0	129.8	- 1.7	+ 3.5
Weaving Mills	83.7	84.1	82.5	- 0.4	+ 1.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	37.7	38.4	37.9	- 0.7	- 0.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	44.8	44.4	43.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.4
Knitting Mills	11.2	11.4	10.4	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.2	17.7	16.3	- 0.5	+ 0.9
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.3	3.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.8	10.4	10.0	- 0.6	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.1	6.1	5.8	0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Products	46.0	46.6	45.7	- 0.6	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.8	10.1	9.5	- 0.3	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.3	16.4	16.3	- 0.1	0
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	6.6	6.7	6.8	- 0.1	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	13.9	14.1	14.1	- 0.2	- 0.2
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.6	4.7	4.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	7.9	7.9	7.2	0	+ 0.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.8	33.9	33.0	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Synthetic Fibers	19.2	19.3	18.6	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Other Nondurable	19.0	18.8	18.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)
July 1981

				Net Change From	
INDUSTRY	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	June 1981	July 1980
TOTAL	1188.7	1183.8	1169.7	+ 4.9	+19.0
MANUFACTURING	390.1	385.8	380.0	+ 4.3	+10.1
Durable Goods	118.6	117.5	113.9	+ 1.1	+ 4.7
Nondurable Goods	271.5	268.3	266.1	+ 3.2	+ 5.4
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	70.1	69.1	72.6	+ 1.0	- 2.5
General Building Contractors	24.9	24.7	26.8	+ 0.2	- 1.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	54.4	53.8	52.8	+ 0.6	+ 1.6
Railroad Transportation	3.9	3.9	3.7	0	+ 0.2
Trucking and Warehousing	14.9	14.7	14.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Other Transportation Services	6.4	6.2	6.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Communication	14.8	14.7	14.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.4	14.3	13.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	225.5	226.0	223.4	- 0.5	+ 2.1
Wholesale Trade	49.4	49.1	49.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Retail Trade	176.1	176.9	174.3	- 0.8	+ 1.8
General Merchandising Stores	25.4	25.8	26.7	- 0.4	- 1.3
Apparel and Accessory Stores	11.1	11.0	10.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Eating and Drinking Places	48.4	48.1	45.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	48.9	48.6	47.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Banking and Credit Agencies	22.5	22.3	21.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
SERVICES	163.4	163.2	156.3	+ 0.2	+ 7.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.5	14.6	14.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Hospitals	13.6	13.5	13.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Educational Services	14.8	16.1	13.6	- 1.3	+ 1.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	234.4	235.4	234.8	- 1.0	- 0.4
Total Federal	37.0	37.0	39.4	0	- 2.4
Total State	74.1	74.1	73.6	0	+ .5
Total Local	123.3	124.3	121.8	- 1.0	+ 1.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)
July 1981

INDUSTRY	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	Net Change From	
				June 1981	July 1980
MANUFACTURING	390.1	385.8	380.0	+ 4.3	+10.1
DURABLE GOODS	118.6	117.5	113.9	+ 1.1	+ 4.7
Lumber and Wood Products	14.5	14.7	14.6	- 0.2	- 0.1
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.4	8.4	8.5	0	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.8	4.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.2	10.9	0	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	7.6	7.6	7.3	0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	13.4	13.8	12.7	- 0.4	+ 0.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.8	30.5	29.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.1
Special Industry Machinery	8.5	8.7	9.1	- 0.2	- 0.6
Electric and Electronic Equipment	21.5	20.3	19.6	+ 1.2	+ 1.9
Instruments and Related Products	5.4	5.5	6.0	- 0.1	- 0.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	271.5	268.3	266.1	+ 3.2	+ 5.4
Food and Kindred Products	14.2	13.8	14.7	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Textile Mill Products	136.3	134.2	132.7	+ 2.1	+ 3.6
Weaving Mills	84.4	84.1	83.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	38.1	37.9	38.3	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	45.1	44.8	43.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Knitting Mills	12.4	11.0	11.5	+ 1.4	+ 0.9
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.4	17.4	16.5	0	+ 0.9
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.3	3.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.9	10.3	10.1	- 0.4	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Products	46.8	46.0	46.5	+ 0.8	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.1	9.9	9.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.6	16.2	16.6	+ 0.4	0
Paper and Allied Products	13.7	14.0	13.9	- 0.3	- 0.2
Printing and Publishing	7.9	7.8	7.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.5	33.6	32.7	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Synthetic Fibers	19.0	19.1	18.4	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Other Nondurable 1/	19.1	18.9	18.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

1/ Includes tobacco manufactures; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JULY 1981

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980
MANUFACTURING	308.3	311.0	300.7	248.44	249.08	217.67	40.2	40.9	38.8	6.18	6.09	5.61
DURABLE GOODS	93.2	94.4	89.7	255.12	258.04	221.75	39.8	40.7	38.7	6.41	6.34	5.73
Lumber and Wood Products	11.6	11.9	11.6	209.43	222.19	206.06	39.0	41.3	42.4	5.37	5.38	4.86
Furniture and Fixtures	4.0	4.1	4.0	203.06	203.42	178.71	39.2	39.5	37.0	5.18	5.15	4.83
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.2	9.2	8.9	309.50	300.58	260.62	41.9	43.5	41.9	7.05	6.91	6.22
Fabricated Metal Products	11.1	11.5	10.5	239.40	237.20	225.04	39.9	40.0	39.9	6.00	5.93	5.64
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.5	22.8	21.7	279.89	280.54	241.25	41.1	41.5	39.1	6.81	6.76	6.17
Special Industry Machinery	6.1	6.4	6.5	251.53	262.50	227.48	40.7	41.6	39.7	6.18	6.31	5.73
Electric and Electronic Equipment	16.9	15.5	15.5	215.86	229.70	192.52	36.9	39.4	36.6	5.85	5.83	5.26
Instruments and Related Products	4.2	4.5	4.7	213.19	217.25	192.47	37.8	39.5	37.3	5.64	5.50	5.16
NONDURABLE GOODS	215.1	216.6	211.0	245.63	245.59	215.34	40.4	41.0	38.8	6.08	5.99	5.55
Food and Kindred Products	9.1	9.6	9.4	204.49	194.91	196.21	39.1	37.7	39.8	5.23	5.17	4.93
Textile Mill Products	116.6	119.1	113.7	233.54	231.57	204.48	40.9	41.5	38.8	5.71	5.58	5.27
Weaving Mills	75.2	75.6	74.2	240.53	235.72	212.79	41.4	41.5	39.7	5.81	5.68	5.36
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.6	34.2	33.8	235.82	230.04	209.61	41.3	41.3	39.4	5.71	5.57	5.32
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	40.8	40.4	39.5	243.43	240.19	215.06	41.4	41.7	39.9	5.88	5.76	5.39
Knitting Mills	9.1	9.2	8.5	213.96	215.07	175.17	40.6	41.6	36.8	5.27	5.17	4.76
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.9	14.3	13.2	237.19	250.42	198.36	39.4	42.3	34.8	6.02	5.92	5.70
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.6	2.4	221.20	214.80	218.50	39.5	40.0	42.1	5.60	5.37	5.19
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.7	9.3	8.9	207.83	204.60	178.18	41.4	41.5	38.4	5.02	4.93	4.64
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.2	38.7	37.9	167.85	169.10	153.26	37.3	38.0	37.2	4.50	4.45	4.12
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.8	9.1	8.5	157.04	157.44	146.54	36.1	36.7	37.1	4.35	4.29	3.95
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.3	13.5	13.3	149.94	155.30	141.15	35.7	36.8	36.1	4.20	4.22	3.91
Paper and Allied Products	10.0	10.1	10.1	391.07	400.77	337.34	42.6	43.8	40.4	9.18	9.15	8.35
Printing and Publishing	3.9	3.9	3.7	240.02	241.39	226.41	36.7	37.6	37.3	6.54	6.42	6.07
Chemicals and Allied Products	22.2	22.2	21.6	357.85	352.38	314.74	42.1	42.0	40.3	8.50	8.39	7.81
Synthetic Fibers	14.4	14.4	14.0	334.49	329.60	285.09	41.5	41.2	39.0	8.06	8.00	7.31

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
JULY 1981

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
INDUSTRY	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980
MANUFACTURING	4.0	3.7	4.5	2.6	2.8	2.1	1.0	.7	2.2	4.3	3.5	5.7	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.3	.9	2.8
DURABLE GOODS	4.4	3.2	3.4	2.5	2.4	1.4	1.6	.5	1.7	5.1	3.6	4.5	1.7	1.3	1.5	2.5	1.4	2.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.8	3.6	3.4	4.7	3.5	3.3	.1	*	.1	12.7	2.9	3.0	2.0	1.5	1.4	9.0	.1	*
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.2	3.6	2.7	1.3	2.1	1.3	.7	1.5	1.3	2.3	2.7	2.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	.5	*	.1
Fabricated Metal Products	2.4	3.1	2.1	1.5	2.1	1.3	.6	.4	.4	2.9	8.2	2.9	1.0	1.3	1.2	.7	6.1	.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.1	3.6	1.6	1.5	.9	.7	.2	2.4	5.3	3.3	6.1	1.1	.8	1.3	3.4	1.5	4.1
Special Industry Machinery	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.6	.3	.5	.1	8.6	3.7	3.1	1.4	1.1	1.6	6.3	1.9	.7
Electric and Electronic Equipment	5.7	3.4	2.1	4.3	2.6	.8	.5	.5	1.0	3.5	2.4	2.6	1.9	1.2	1.1	.3	.4	.9
Instruments and Related Products	12.4	1.4	10.3	.4	.8	.2	10.6	*	9.8	12.5	2.0	11.2	.7	.8	1.1	10.7	.2	9.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.8	3.9	4.9	2.7	2.9	2.3	.8	.7	2.3	3.9	3.4	6.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	.8	.7	2.9
Food and Kindred Products	6.0	10.1	6.2	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.6	6.7	3.1	5.5	12.3	7.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	8.7	3.9
Textile Mill Products	3.5	3.0	6.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	.6	.2	3.8	3.7	3.0	7.9	2.0	1.7	2.1	.7	.2	4.6
Weaving Mills	3.6	2.9	8.1	2.7	2.5	2.7	.6	.2	5.0	3.7	3.1	8.5	2.0	1.8	2.2	.6	.2	5.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	3.5	3.2	10.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	.6	.1	7.3	3.7	3.2	11.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	.4	.1	7.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	3.8	2.7	6.0	3.0	2.3	2.7	.7	.2	3.1	3.9	3.0	6.5	2.0	1.8	2.2	.8	.3	3.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	1.9	2.6	1.5	1.6	2.3	.9	.2	.1	.4	2.6	2.3	4.0	1.4	1.4	1.2	.3	.2	1.5
Floor Covering Mills	4.2	3.7	3.0	1.7	2.9	2.5	1.9	.1	.4	6.8	3.1	3.7	2.2	1.6	2.3	3.5	.1	.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	6.6	6.3	5.9	5.2	4.8	4.1	.8	1.1	1.3	6.5	5.5	6.4	4.3	3.5	4.0	.8	.7	1.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	6.4	4.8	8.7	4.6	3.4	4.2	1.4	1.1	4.4	5.0	5.2	8.4	3.2	2.8	3.7	.7	1.4	3.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	6.8	7.3	5.4	5.2	5.5	4.1	.7	1.3	.6	7.9	6.0	7.2	5.2	3.9	4.9	1.3	.5	1.0
Paper and Allied Products	6.2	2.2	1.4	1.4	1.9	.9	4.7	.2	.1	6.2	1.4	1.5	.9	.6	.8	4.8	.2	*
Printing and Publishing	2.1	3.1	3.1	1.9	2.9	2.3	*	.1	.9	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	*	*	.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	.8	2.2	.7	.7	1.7	.4	*	.3	.2	.8	.8	2.4	.4	.5	.4	*	*	1.4
Synthetic Fibers	.4	1.3	.5	.3	.7	.2	.1	.5	.3	.7	.8	3.6	.4	.5	.5	*	*	2.5

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK AND LABOR TURNOVER DATA FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
JULY 1981

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES						SEPARATION RATES						WORKWEEK		
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			TOTAL			QUITS			HOURS WORKED		
	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980
MANUFACTURING	3.6	3.3	4.0	2.7	2.4	2.1	3.7	3.3	4.9	1.9	1.5	1.8	40.5	40.9	39.1
DURABLE GOODS	3.9	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.2	1.6	4.4	3.4	3.9	1.6	1.2	1.4	40.7	40.9	39.6
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	4.7	3.5	4.9	4.7	3.4	14.1	3.2	3.3	1.9	1.6	1.4	39.9	40.3	37.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.0	2.5	2.5	1.3	1.6	1.3	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	44.0	43.1	42.0
Fabricated Metal Products	2.5	3.0	2.2	1.5	1.9	1.3	3.1	9.4	3.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	41.1	39.7	41.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.1	3.5	3.4	4.1	1.0	.8	1.2	41.8	41.3	39.7
Special Industry Machinery	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.4	1.7	2.0	7.7	3.7	2.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	41.8	40.8	40.8
Electric and Electronic Equipment	6.5	3.3	2.4	6.4	2.3	1.2	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.2	38.4	39.6	38.0
Instruments and Related Products	4.6	1.6	3.8	.4	.9	.2	4.1	2.7	3.7	.6	.8	1.0	37.9	40.4	37.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.3	3.4	4.2	2.7	2.5	2.3	3.4	3.2	5.2	1.9	1.7	1.9	40.6	40.9	39.0
Food and Kindred Products	4.3	8.7	4.5	2.9	2.9	2.6	5.3	11.5	7.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	38.6	37.0	39.3
Textile Mill Products	2.9	2.6	5.4	2.6	2.3	2.4	3.1	2.8	6.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	41.3	41.7	39.1
Weaving Mills	2.9	2.5	6.5	2.6	2.2	2.6	3.0	2.7	6.8	1.9	1.7	2.0	41.9	41.8	40.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	3.2	2.7	9.7	2.5	2.3	2.8	3.3	2.9	9.7	1.8	1.7	2.1	41.7	41.4	39.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	3.4	2.4	5.3	2.9	2.1	2.6	3.4	2.6	5.6	1.9	1.7	2.0	41.8	42.1	40.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	1.9	2.6	1.5	1.6	2.3	.9	2.2	2.1	3.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	40.7	41.5	35.9
Floor Covering Mills	4.9	3.7	3.5	1.9	2.9	2.8	6.9	3.3	3.8	2.2	1.6	2.3	39.6	40.2	42.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.5	6.0	4.9	5.1	4.2	4.0	4.9	6.0	4.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	37.4	37.6	37.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	3.3	5.1	4.5	4.1	3.1	3.7	2.9	5.8	4.9	3.0	2.9	3.4	36.0	36.6	37.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	6.6	6.9	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.1	6.1	6.7	5.6	4.4	3.9	4.2	36.5	36.1	37.0
Paper and Allied Products	6.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.0	6.7	1.3	1.6	1.0	.6	.9	42.6	43.1	40.4
Printing and Publishing	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.8	36.6	38.0	37.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.6	1.0	.9	.8	1.2	.5	.9	.8	2.6	.4	.4	.4	42.3	41.9	40.5

The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Estimates of manufacturing employment and production workers include full- and part-time workers who also were employed during the pay period in manufacturing industries. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from employment estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1980 benchmark. Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section were responsible for this publication: Joe Goss, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Ethel Johnson, Beth Mays, and Ted Gladden.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P.O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

AUGUST 1981

EMPLOYMENT REMAINS IN STAGNANT POSITION

LEVEL OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT UNCHANGED IN AUGUST

Offsetting seasonal developments in construction, manufacturing, and government caused August's nonagricultural wage and salary employment to remain unchanged from the level of 1,183,600 recorded the previous month. Compared to one year ago, nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose a paltry 1,800 as losses in construction, manufacturing, and government offset gains in other sectors of the economy.

Despite recording a normal August upturn, manufacturing employment was 1,500 below one year ago and 16,000 lower than the record level set in June, 1979. The only significant over-the-month changes in manufacturing employment were seasonal gains. Recalls from layoffs accounted for additions of at least 500 in machinery, except electrical; electrical and electronic equipment; textile mill products; and apparel and other textile products. An upturn of 700 in other nondurables was caused by the hiring of seasonal workers in tobacco manufacturers for a duration of three to four months.

A significant decline of 3,800 over the year in textile mill products was partially offset by small to medium increases in other industry groups as manufacturing fell a net 1,500 jobs from August, 1980. Textile mill products bore the brunt of the recent economic decline in the state's economy.

The 1,600 loss in contract construction in August from one month earlier contrasts sharply with an average July-August gain of 200 from 1976 to 1980. This unusual drop is evidence of continued weakness in the construction sector of the state's economy. The main culprit in the construction slowdown is the high cost of money, specifically the 17.5% home mortgage rate. This downward trend in construction has been underway for sometime with a loss of 3,000 jobs from last year. Also, the August level was 5,400 below the most recent peak in construction activity which occurred in August, 1979.

The downturn of 2,600 in government employment from one month ago was mainly seasonal with state and local education accounting for a majority of the decline. Meanwhile, the 6,000 reduction in government jobs from one year ago had three major causes. In the nondefense sector of federal government, a 2,100 loss was recorded among census workers who were employed for several months in 1980. Other state government, which is state government excluding education, fell 1,800 as state agencies cut positions in preparation for a reduced state budget for the fiscal year beginning October 1. The job count in local education was down 4,600 because of changes in school pay periods. The September employment count in local education should be substantially higher as many schools report full employment levels for the first time during the 1981-1982 school year.

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN IN AUGUST

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 7.1% in August. This represents 95,700 jobless individuals, a decline of 7,500 from the July level. The decline in joblessness is attributed to fewer layoffs in manufacturing. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.2% in August.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
(IN THOUSANDS)

				Net and Percent Change from			
				July 1981		August 1980	
	August 1981 2/	July 1981	August 1980	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1,354.1	1,366.6	1,322.9	-12.5	-0.9	+31.2	+2.4
Total Employment 3/	1,258.4	1,263.4	1,223.7	- 5.0	-0.4	+34.7	+2.8
Total Unemployment	95.7	103.2	99.2	- 7.5	-7.3	- 3.5	-3.5
Percent Unemployed	7.1	7.6	7.5	---	---	---	---

1/ These data are projected from a 1980 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS MOVE UPWARD

The workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing production employees rose 0.2 of an hour to 40.3 in August. This slight increase was the result of manufacturers lengthening the workweek by requiring more overtime hours in order to meet rising demands for their products. Another positive trend was the expansion in the number of production workers. Because of recalls from temporary layoffs and a surge in orders, production worker employment climbed from 307.3 to 310.5.

The durable good workweek moved up 0.3 to 39.9 reflecting sizeable gains in all industry groups in August. However, cutbacks in overtime caused manufacturers of lumber, stone and electrical equipment to experience a reduction in average weekly hours. After adjustments for seasonality, production employees of the hard good sector lost 0.3 of an hour during August. Nondurable good weekly hours edged up 0.2 to 40.5 in spite of significant hourly declines in the printing, chemicals, and paper industries. The advance was attributed to hourly surges in all other industry groups. Textile mill products were the only industry group whose workweek remained unchanged as mixed movements among the components were offsetting.

HOURLY PAYROLLS DISPLAY EFFECTS OF BONUSES

Bonuses and overtime premiums paid to production employees caused manufacturing hourly earnings to increase $.12 to $6.30. This gain was $.60 above the August, 1980 level of $5.70. Both durable and nondurable goods were contributors to the rise in manufacturing hourly earnings. Nondurable good hourly earnings zoomed upward $.16 to $6.24 influenced by hefty advances in all industry groups. The textile mill product payroll rocketed $.27 as gains within the sector ranged from $.37 to $.08. Durable good earnings rose $.02 to $6.44 spurred by increases in all industry groups except lumber and wood products, and stone, clay, and glass. A large $.22 hike in wages was recorded by workers in the furniture and fixture industry.

August witnessed an appreciable $6.07 upturn in weekly earnings to reach $253.89. Although both durable and nondurable goods experienced increases in weekly earnings, the soft good sector realized the largest overall gain of $7.70 attaining a level of $252.72. Durable good weekly earnings rose slightly $2.73 to $256.96, influenced primarily by minor gains in hourly wages.

DEMAND FOR PRODUCTS LOWERS SEPARATION RATES

As the demand for products increased, South Carolina's manufacturers initiated fewer layoffs causing the separation rate to decline 0.3 per 100 to 3.9. In view of improving economic conditions, workers were more inclined to leave their jobs during August. However, the 0.5 per 100 hike in quits was more than offset by a 0.7 per 100 downturn in layoffs. The manufacturing accession rate remained unchanged at 4.0 per 100 due to offsetting trends in new hires and recalls.

The durable good separation rate plummetted 1.2 per 100 as a result of a substantial plunge in layoffs. Quits edged down 0.1 per 100 over the month. Considerable downturns in separation rates were noted in furniture and fixtures (-8.3 per 100), instruments and related products (-7.9 per 100), and machinery, except electrical (-2.1 per 100).

The durable good accession rate fell 0.2 per 100 influenced by a sharp drop in recalls. Within the hard good sector, substantial decreases in accessions were posted by manufacturers of instruments and furniture. There were moderate upturns in all other industry groups in this sector. Spurred by increased demand for products, the new hire rate rose 0.2 to 2.7 per 100.

Nondurable good separation and accession rates were unchanged at 3.9 and 3.8 per 100, respectively. Layoffs coupled with terminations totally offset the 0.5 per 100 rise in quits causing the unchanged status in the separation rate. Within the soft good sector, "job hopping" was apparent as all industry groups reported high proportions of voluntary quits.

Nondurable good accessions were unchanged as recalls and new hires were offsetting. Because of the high volume of quits, employers hired workers at a rate of 2.9 per 100. Throughout the soft good sector, all industry groups recorded advances in new hires except manufacturers of food, paper and chemical products.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS ACCELERATE UPWARD

Spendable earnings gained $4.58 to $219.34 during August due to the $6.07 surge in average weekly earnings. This rise was the largest increase in spendable earnings this year. Real spendable earnings, weekly earnings adjusted for taxes and inflation, grew $1.12 to $79.33 in spite of the 0.7% increase in the consumer price index. Despite these positive developments, real spendable earnings remained $.17 below the year-ago figure of $79.50

	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980
Average weekly earnings	$253.89	$247.82	$224.58
Spendable earnings	219.34	214.76	198.42
Real spendable earnings	79.33	78.21	79.50

MANHOUR INDEX ADVANCES

The manufacturing production worker manhour index climbed 1.8 points to 113.7 during August. This increase was caused by a 3,200 rise in production worker employment coupled with a 0.2 hour gain in average weekly hours. The August index was 2.1 points higher than the year-ago figure of 111.6.

	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980
Production worker manhour index	113.7	111.9	111.6
Durable good manhour index	138.3	135.1	135.4
Nondurable good manhour index	105.6	104.2	104.0
Textile manhour index	86.2	85.7	86.9
Apparel manhour index	105.3	101.8	103.1

AGRICULTURAL REPORT

Soil moisture ranged from short in the northwestern counties to adequate for most of the remaining sections of the state. With the passage of Hurricane Dennis, the coastal regions were supplied with excessive amounts of rainfall, particularly along the northeast coast. There were approximately 19 days suitable for field work state-wide, allowing farmers to apply insecticides, harvest crops and plant fall vegetables. Corn was harvested at a good pace with yields reported as being better than expected. Cotton was rated as fairly good with contrasting weather conditions affecting the fabric-producing crop. In the northwest, dry conditions was causing smaller stalks and in the wetter areas, lower bolls were rotting. Tobacco harvesting was slowed by the wet conditions. Apples grown in the upper part of the state were being harvested with a record crop expected, but sizing has been a problem. Of the approximately 5,750 total domestic seasonal hired farm workers, migrant seasonal farmworkers comprised a workforce of nearly 3,800.

INTEREST RATES BLAMED FOR CONTINUING ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Exorbitant interest rates were unabating in August with the high cost of money blamed for the nation's present economic problems. The home mortgage rate stood at a record 17.5% in August and the prime interest rate, which had been 20% or better since last December, remained at 20%.

There is real concern that the business community will not be able to tolerate much longer a prime rate of 20%-plus without even greater economic difficulties than now exist. There is no question, however, about the inability of the housing industry to deal with the present mortgage rates. New housing starts fell almost 38% between January and June, and suppliers to the housing industry are in deep trouble.

The automotive industry, though depressed, has eked out an existence through rebates. In fact, the purchase of new cars, inspired by rebate programs, accounted for most of a 1.4% increase in personal spending in August.

One interesting outgrowth of high interest rates has been the contribution to personal income of high yielding money market funds. One quarter of the 1.1% increase in personal income in August was interest payments on mutual funds.

In summary, the nation's economy, which had been drifting with no definite trend, appears to be developing a slight downward bias. Evidence supporting this belief came in the form of a 0.4% decline in industrial production in August, the biggest decline since July, 1980.

NATIONAL WEEKLY HOURS ADVANCE

The nation's weekly hours for production or nonsupervisory workers rose 0.3% to 39.9 in August. The advance was attributed to slight increases in overtime reported by both the durable and nondurable good sectors. The nondurable good workweek was up 0.3 above July's level of 39.1. This upturn was spurred by large hourly gains recorded by tobacco manufacturers (+1.7), leather products (+2.0), and rubber products (+0.8). However, not all components in the soft good industry were as fortunate--employees in the chemical, petroleum, and paper industries experienced a loss in weekly hours. Durable good weekly hours edged up 0.2 to 40.2 as a result of moderate increases reported by all industry groups except primary metal. Overtime for the hard good sector climbed 0.2 of an hour to 3.0.

NATIONAL WAGES CONTINUE TO CLIMB

Average hourly earnings for the nation crept up $.01 to reach $8.03 in August. This slight gain was influenced primarily by the nominal advance in nondurable good hourly wages. Nondurable good hourly earnings rose $.01 to $7.24 spurred by wage increases ranging from $.15 for textile workers to $.01 for printing employees. Noticeable wage losses were recorded by manufacturers of tobacco (-$.65), petroleum (-$.09), and paper (-$.03). Durable good hourly earnings advanced $.03 to $8.58 under the influence of moderate pay upturns in all industry groups except lumber and wood products, and machinery, except electrical.

NEW PLANT ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF PLANT	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Areo-Tech Industries	Lancaster	50	Will manufacture air cleaners for textile machines. Scheduled to open first quarter 1982.
Sony	Richland	800	Will produce 17 inch television sets.
Bausch & Lamb	Greenville	150	Will produce contact lens cleaning, lubricating and disinfecting solutions.
Arntz-Hoas, Inc.	Summerville	23	Will manufacture segmental saws.
Ina Bearing Co.	Cheraw	65	Will produce tripod bearings.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education	Hours Desired			Relocate		
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/	(Highest Grade Completed)	Full Time	Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Yes	No	Location of Applicant*
Secretary	99	None	N/A	12	X		$10,000		X	Newberry
Accountant	66	None	N/A	16	X		$10,000		X	Camden
Personnel Manager	99	Personnel Director	99	16	X		$20,000		X	Charleston
Agricultural Engineer	36	Business Management	36	16	X		$15,000		X	Columbia
Shipping and Receiving Clerk	99	Shipping and Receiving Dispatcher	99	13	X		$10,500		X	Barnwell
Electronics Technician	74	None	N/A	14	X		$17,000	X		Liberty
Administrative Assistant	47	None	N/A	14	X		$ 9,100		X	Bennettsville
Financial Aid Officer	26	Accountant	27	17	X		$13,000	X		Florence
Quality Control Supervisor	70	None	N/A	12	X		$17,680		X	Aiken
Internal Auditor	16	Management Trainee	12	16	X		$15,000		X	Spartanburg
Pharmacy Helper	32	Sales Clerk	30	12	X		$ 7,800		X	Chester
Fork Lift Truck Operator	62	Diesel Mechanic	72	12	X	X	$ 8,000	X		Walterboro
Manager, Sales	98	None	N/A	16	X		$10,000	X		Georgetown

* There are currently more than 97,700 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience- "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August 1981

				Net Change From	
INDUSTRY	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	July 1981	Aug. 1980
TOTAL	1183.6	1183.6	1181.8	0	+ 1.8
MANUFACTURING	388.5	384.8	390.0	+ 3.7	- 1.5
Durable Goods	118.9	116.8	117.9	+ 2.1	+ 1.0
Nondurable Goods	269.6	268.0	272.1	+ 1.6	- 2.5
MINING	1.8	1.9	1.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
CONSTRUCTION	71.5	73.1	74.5	- 1.6	- 3.0
General Building Contractors	25.9	25.8	27.0	+ 0.1	- 1.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	55.2	55.0	53.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Railroad Transportation	3.9	3.9	3.7	0	+ 0.2
Trucking and Warehousing	15.0	15.0	14.6	0	+ 0.4
Other Transportation 1/	6.7	6.5	6.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Communication	14.9	15.0	14.6	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.7	14.6	14.7	+ 0.1	0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	229.4	229.2	226.4	+ 0.2	+ 3.0
Wholesale Trade	49.5	50.0	50.1	- 0.5	- 0.6
Retail Trade	179.9	179.2	176.3	+ 0.7	+ 3.6
General Merchandise Stores	25.6	25.1	25.7	+ 0.5	- 0.1
Food Stores	32.4	32.7	32.8	- 0.3	- 0.4
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	20.8	20.8	21.2	0	- 0.4
Apparel and Accessory Stores	11.3	10.9	10.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
Eating and Drinking Places	50.9	50.9	48.2	0	+ 2.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	50.2	49.9	48.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.7
Banking and Credit Agencies	23.0	22.8	21.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Insurance Carriers	10.5	10.5	11.0	0	- 0.5
SERVICES	167.8	167.9	161.7	- 0.1	+ 6.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	17.1	17.3	16.9	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Hospitals	13.7	13.8	13.1	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Educational Services	12.2	12.0	12.4	+ 0.2	- 0.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	219.2	221.8	225.2	- 2.6	- 6.0
Total Federal Government	37.9	38.1	39.5	- 0.2	- 1.6
Total State Government	69.3	70.1	68.9	- 0.8	+ 0.4
Other State Government	44.5	44.8	46.3	- 0.3	- 1.8
State Education	24.8	25.3	22.6	- 0.5	+ 2.2
Total Local Government	112.0	113.6	116.8	- 1.6	- 4.8
Other Local Government	56.5	57.2	56.7	- 0.7	- 0.2
Local Education	55.5	56.4	60.1	- 0.9	- 4.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

1/ Includes the following industry groups: local and interurban passenger transit; water transportation; transportation by air; pipe lines, except natural gas; and transportation services.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August 1981

INDUSTRY	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Net Change From	
				July 1981	Aug. 1980
MANUFACTURING	388.5	384.8	390.0	+ 3.7	- 1.5
DURABLE GOODS	118.9	116.8	117.9	+ 2.1	+ 1.0
Lumber and Wood Products	14.5	14.5	14.6	0	- 0.1
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.5	8.4	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.6	4.7	4.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.5	11.4	11.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	7.8	7.6	7.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Fabricated Metal Products	13.8	13.5	13.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.5	5.7	0	- 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.6	29.8	30.5	+ 0.8	+ 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.6	4.9	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	8.5	8.3	9.2	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.3	20.8	21.3	+ 0.5	0
Electronic Components and Acces.	7.5	7.0	7.8	+ 0.5	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	4.5	4.6	4.2	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Instruments and Related Products	5.6	5.3	5.8	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	4.7	4.6	4.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	269.6	268.0	272.1	+ 1.6	- 2.5
Food and Kindred Products	14.3	14.6	14.3	- 0.3	0
Beverages	2.9	2.9	3.0	0	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	133.8	133.1	137.6	+ 0.7	- 3.8
Weaving Mills	83.6	83.6	87.8	0	- 4.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	37.9	37.8	41.2	+ 0.1	- 3.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	44.5	44.6	45.4	- 0.1	- 0.9
Knitting Mills	11.2	11.4	11.1	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.2	17.1	17.6	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Floor Covering Mills	3.3	3.2	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.3	9.8	10.3	+ 0.5	0
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.3	6.1	6.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.6	45.9	46.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.2	9.7	10.6	+ 0.5	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.1	16.3	15.9	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	6.7	6.6	6.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	13.9	13.7	13.9	+ 0.2	0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.6	4.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Printing and Publishing	7.8	7.9	7.4	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.5	33.8	33.2	- 0.3	+ 0.3
Synthetic Fibers	19.0	19.2	18.8	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Other Nondurable Goods 1/	19.7	19.0	19.4	+ 0.7	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

1/ Includes the following industry groups: tobacco manufactures; petroleum and coal products; rubber and miscellaneous plastics products; and leather and leather products.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August 1981

				Net Change From	
INDUSTRY	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	July 1981	Aug. 1980
TOTAL	1187.2	1187.9	1186.5	- 0.7	+ 0.7
MANUFACTURING	386.4	388.8	388.2	- 2.4	- 1.8
Durable Goods	118.4	117.6	117.7	+ 0.8	+ 0.7
Nondurable Goods	268.0	271.2	270.5	- 3.2	- 2.5
MINING	1.8	1.9	1.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
CONSTRUCTION	68.8	70.4	71.7	- 1.6	- 2.9
General Building Contractors	25.1	25.1	26.2	0	- 1.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	54.6	54.4	53.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Railroad Transportation	3.9	3.9	3.7	0	+ 0.2
Trucking and Warehousing	14.8	14.9	14.4	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Other Transportation 1/	6.6	6.4	6.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Communication	14.8	14.8	14.6	0	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.5	14.4	13.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	226.0	225.7	223.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.9
Wholesale Trade	48.3	49.2	48.9	- 0.9	- 0.6
Retail Trade	177.7	176.5	174.2	+ 1.2	+ 3.5
General Merchandise Stores	26.0	25.9	26.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Apparel and Accessory Stores	11.3	11.1	10.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Eating and Drinking Places	48.6	48.4	46.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	49.3	48.9	47.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.7
Banking and Credit Agencies	22.8	22.5	21.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
SERVICES	163.9	163.1	158.0	+ 0.8	+ 5.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.7	14.5	14.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Hospitals	13.6	13.6	13.0	0	+ 0.6
Educational Services	14.7	14.5	14.9	+ 0.2	- 0.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	236.4	234.7	243.0	+ 1.7	- 6.6
Total Federal Government	37.4	37.1	39.0	+ 0.3	- 1.6
Total State Government	73.1	74.1	72.7	- 1.0	+ 0.4
Total Local Government	125.9	123.5	131.3	+ 2.4	- 5.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

1/ Includes the following industry groups: local and interurban passenger transit; water transportation; transportation by air; pipe lines, except natural gas; and transportation services.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

August 1981

				Net Change From	
INDUSTRY	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	July 1981	Aug. 1980
MANUFACTURING	386.4	388.8	388.2	- 2.4	- 1.8
DURABLE GOODS	118.4	117.6	117.7	+ 0.8	+ 0.7
Lumber and Wood Products	14.3	14.5	14.4	- 0.2	- 0.1
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.5	8.4	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.6	4.8	4.7	- 0.2	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.2	11.0	0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	7.7	7.6	7.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	13.7	13.4	13.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.7	30.4	30.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	8.5	8.5	9.2	0	- 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.4	21.0	21.4	+ 0.4	0
Instruments and Related Products	5.6	5.5	5.8	+ 0.1	- 0.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	268.0	271.2	270.5	- 3.2	- 2.5
Food and Kindred Products	13.9	14.3	13.9	- 0.4	0
Textile Mill Products	133.7	136.1	137.5	- 2.4	- 3.8
Weaving Mills	83.7	84.3	87.9	- 0.6	- 4.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	38.1	38.2	41.4	- 0.1	- 3.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	44.5	44.9	45.4	- 0.4	- 0.9
Knitting Mills	11.3	12.6	11.2	- 1.3	+ 0.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.4	17.3	17.9	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Floor Covering Mills	3.3	3.2	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.2	9.9	10.2	+ 0.3	0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.7	46.7	46.4	0	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.1	10.0	10.5	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.1	16.6	15.9	- 0.5	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	13.7	13.6	13.7	+ 0.1	0
Printing and Publishing	7.7	7.9	7.3	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.5	33.5	33.2	0	+ 0.3
Synthetic Fibers	19.0	19.0	18.8	0	+ 0.2
Other Nondurable Goods 1/	18.8	19.1	18.5	- 0.3	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

1/ Includes the following industry groups: tobacco manufactures; petroleum and coal products; rubber and miscellaneous plastics products; and leather and leather products.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
AUGUST 1981

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980
MANUFACTURING	310.5	307.3	311.9	$253.89	247.82	224.58	40.3	40.1	39.4	$6.30	6.18	5.70
DURABLE GOODS	94.0	92.5	93.4	256.96	254.23	227.55	39.9	39.6	39.3	6.44	6.42	5.79
Lumber and Wood Products	11.6	11.6	11.6	207.36	211.77	208.54	38.4	39.0	42.3	5.40	5.43	4.93
Furniture and Fixtures	3.8	3.9	3.9	213.33	201.45	176.40	40.1	39.5	36.0	5.32	5.10	4.90
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.3	9.2	9.0	306.74	310.31	270.09	42.9	43.4	42.4	7.15	7.15	6.37
Fabricated Metal Products	11.3	11.1	11.1	246.41	233.40	228.98	41.0	38.9	40.6	6.01	6.00	5.64
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.7	22.2	22.7	284.69	277.57	251.70	41.2	40.7	39.7	6.91	6.82	6.34
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.1	6.7	254.34	251.13	235.60	40.5	40.9	40.0	6.28	6.14	5.89
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.9	16.5	17.0	219.04	217.83	190.05	37.0	37.3	36.2	5.92	5.84	5.25
Instruments and Related Products	4.5	4.3	4.7	225.83	214.44	206.45	39.9	38.5	39.1	5.66	5.57	5.28
NONDURABLE GOODS	216.5	214.8	218.5	252.72	245.02	223.57	40.5	40.3	39.5	6.24	6.08	5.66
Food and Kindred Products	8.9	9.2	8.7	210.65	205.67	188.44	39.3	39.1	38.3	5.36	5.26	4.92
Textile Mill Products	117.1	116.5	120.5	242.98	231.99	216.66	40.7	40.7	39.9	5.97	5.70	5.43
Weaving Mills	75.2	75.1	78.9	250.72	238.38	224.37	40.9	41.1	40.5	6.13	5.80	5.54
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.8	33.6	36.6	248.21	236.08	221.60	41.3	41.2	40.0	6.01	5.73	5.54
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	40.5	40.6	41.3	251.50	239.44	225.77	40.5	41.0	40.9	6.21	5.84	5.52
Knitting Mills	9.0	9.2	9.0	217.34	214.77	184.01	40.1	40.6	37.4	5.42	5.29	4.92
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.9	13.8	14.3	245.20	238.98	221.56	40.0	39.5	38.6	6.13	6.05	5.74
Floor Covering Mills	2.6	2.5	2.4	266.40	223.51	219.48	45.0	39.7	42.7	5.92	5.63	5.14
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.2	8.7	9.2	208.55	199.00	187.11	39.8	39.8	38.9	5.24	5.00	4.81
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.6	38.1	38.5	174.12	167.48	155.96	38.1	37.3	37.4	4.57	4.49	4.17
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.2	8.7	9.6	164.12	156.67	150.05	37.3	36.1	37.7	4.40	4.34	3.98
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.2	13.3	13.1	154.57	150.42	142.16	36.2	35.9	35.9	4.27	4.19	3.96
Paper and Allied Products	10.0	9.8	10.0	401.78	408.15	346.01	44.2	45.0	40.9	9.09	9.07	8.46
Printing and Publishing	3.9	3.9	3.7	233.24	239.65	233.78	35.5	36.7	38.2	6.57	6.53	6.12
Chemicals and Allied Products	22.0	22.2	21.7	352.60	358.68	319.18	41.0	42.0	40.3	8.60	8.54	7.92
Synthetic Fibers	14.3	14.4	14.1	324.41	334.49	292.30	40.1	41.5	39.5	8.09	8.06	7.40

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
AUGUST 1981

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980
MANUFACTURING	4.0	4.0	3.8	2.9	2.6	2.6	.7	1.0	.9	3.9	4.2	4.7	2.4	1.9	2.5	.6	1.3	1.0
DURABLE GOODS	4.1	4.3	3.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.0	1.5	1.1	3.8	5.0	5.1	1.6	1.7	2.2	.9	2.4	1.9
Furniture and Fixtures	3.0	4.8	5.3	3.0	4.7	4.9	*	.1	.2	4.2	12.5	6.1	2.7	2.1	4.0	*	8.7	*
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.3	2.2	3.6	1.0-	1.3	2.0	1.3	.7	1.6	2.7	2.3	3.9	1.5	1.3	1.9	.5	.5	1.2
Fabricated Metal Products	5.2	2.9	3.2	3.4	1.9	2.0	1.3	.8	.6	5.8	2.9	11.2	1.3	1.0	1.8	3.4	.8	8.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	4.7	2.5	3.1	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.9	.7	1.5	3.2	5.3	3.4	1.5	1.1	1.8	.2	3.5	.7
Special Industry Machinery	5.8	2.7	2.8	2.3	1.9	2.1	3.0	.3	.2	3.6	8.6	3.9	1.6	1.4	2.0	.2	6.3	.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	5.9	5.6	2.8	4.7	4.2	1.2	.6	.5	1.3	4.2	3.5	4.2	1.5	1.9	1.5	.3	.3	1.7
Instruments and Related Products	1.5	9.9	1.5	.5	.5	1.0	.3	8.3	.1	2.3	10.2	2.4	.8	.8	.8	.8	8.5	.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	.6	.8	.8	3.9	3.9	4.4	2.6	2.0	2.7	.4	.9	.7
Food and Kindred Products	6.7	6.0	5.7	3.1	3.6	4.3	3.7	2.3	1.3	3.6	5.1	5.1	2.3	1.9	3.3	.3	1.6	.6
Textile Mill Products	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.6	2.7	.2	.6	.6	3.6	3.8	4.5	2.3	2.0	2.5	.3	.8	.8
Weaving Mills	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.2	2.7	2.9	.1	.6	.5	3.4	3.9	4.2	2.2	2.0	2.5	.2	.8	.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.2	2.4	2.8	.1	.5	.6	3.7	3.9	4.8	2.3	2.0	2.5	.1	.7	.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.1	.2	.7	.4	3.2	3.9	3.7	2.1	2.0	2.6	.2	.8	.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.6	.1	.2	.3	3.0	2.5	3.4	1.5	1.3	1.7	.7	.3	.4
Floor Covering Mills	5.4	4.2	4.7	5.1	1.7	3.2	*	1.9	1.2	5.9	6.8	3.9	4.5	2.2	2.7	*	3.5	.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.4	6.6	6.2	5.4	5.1	4.6	1.4	.8	1.1	6.4	6.5	6.9	5.0	4.3	4.8	.4	.9	.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.5	6.4	5.8	5.1	4.6	4.7	2.3	1.4	1.0	5.5	5.0	5.5	4.2	3.2	4.6	.5	.7	*
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	7.6	6.7	7.4	5.8	5.2	4.7	.8	.7	2.1	8.3	7.9	8.9	6.9	5.2	5.4	.3	1.3	2.0
Paper and Allied Products	1.3	6.2	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.3	.1	4.7	.1	3.6	6.2	3.4	2.8	.9	2.1	.1	4.8	.7
Printing and Publishing	3.3	2.1	3.0	3.2	1.9	2.2	*	*	.7	4.3	2.2	4.5	3.9	1.6	3.2	.2	*	.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	.9	.8	2.1	.6	.7	.5	.1	*	1.4	2.4	.8	1.7	1.1	.4	.7	1.0	*	.2
Synthetic Fibers	.5	.4	2.7	.3	.3	.2	.1	.1	2.4	2.7	.7	1.1	.8	.4	.5	1.7	*	.2

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK AND LABOR TURNOVER DATA FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
AUGUST 1981

	ACCESSION RATES						SEPARATION RATES						WORKWEEK		
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			TOTAL			QUITS			HOURS WORKED		
INDUSTRY	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980
MANUFACTURING	3.2	3.6	3.1	2.3	2.7	2.0	2.7	3.6	3.2	1.6	1.8	1.6	40.6	40.4	39.7
DURABLE GOODS	3.3	3.8	2.9	2.0	2.8	1.8	2.7	4.3	3.6	.9	1.6	1.3	40.2	40.5	39.6
Furniture and Fixtures	2.0	5.0	3.5	2.0	4.9	3.3	2.6	13.9	3.8	1.3	2.0	1.9	41.3	40.2	37.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.1	2.0	3.3	.8	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.1	3.1	.8	1.1	1.1	43.1	43.5	42.6
Fabricated Metal Products	4.4	3.1	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.3	3.3	3.1	6.4	.8	1.0	1.1	41.0	40.1	40.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	3.6	1.8	2.4	1.7	2.0	1.1	2.5	3.5	2.6	.9	1.0	1.1	41.3	41.4	39.8
Special Industry Machinery	4.9	2.8	2.4	1.9	2.4	1.7	2.5	7.7	2.7	1.1	1.2	1.3	40.8	42.0	40.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	5.2	6.4	2.5	4.3	6.2	1.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	.8	2.1	.8	37.8	38.8	37.0
Instruments and Related Products	1.3	3.7	1.3	.3	.5	.6	2.1	3.3	2.2	.4	.7	.4	39.7	38.6	38.9
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.7	3.4	3.1	1.7	1.9	1.8	40.8	40.5	39.8
Food and Kindred Products	5.0	4.3	4.2	2.2	3.0	3.1	2.4	5.0	3.4	1.5	1.9	2.1	39.1	38.6	38.1
Textile Mill Products	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.6	3.2	3.3	1.7	1.9	1.8	41.2	41.1	40.4
Weaving Mills	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.3	1.6	1.9	1.9	41.4	41.5	41.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.3	3.0	3.4	3.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	41.8	41.6	40.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	2.9	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.4	3.4	2.8	1.5	1.9	1.9	40.5	41.4	40.9
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.0	1.3	1.1	40.8	40.8	39.4
Floor Covering Mills	4.6	4.9	4.0	4.4	1.9	2.8	3.7	6.9	2.5	2.6	2.2	1.5	44.2	39.8	42.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.4	5.5	4.6	3.9	5.0	3.3	4.4	4.9	4.8	3.2	3.9	3.1	37.9	37.4	37.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	5.5	3.3	4.3	3.4	4.1	3.1	4.4	2.9	4.4	2.8	3.0	3.1	36.4	36.0	36.8
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	5.3	6.5	5.1	3.9	5.2	3.2	5.6	6.1	6.0	4.3	4.4	3.4	35.9	36.7	35.6
Paper and Allied Products	1.0	6.6	1.2	.9	1.6	1.0	1.7	6.7	1.6	1.1	1.0	.8	45.2	45.0	41.8
Printing and Publishing	2.9	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.1	1.9	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	34.8	36.6	37.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	.8	1.0	1.8	.4	.8	.4	1.8	.9	1.3	.7	.4	.4	41.2	42.2	40.5

TECHNICAL NOTES

The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Estimates of manufacturing employment and production workers include full- and part-time workers who also were employed during the pay period in manufacturing industries. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from employment estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1980 benchmark. Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section were responsible for this publication: Joe Goss, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Ethel Johnson, Beth Mays, Cyndi Putnam, and Ted Gladden.